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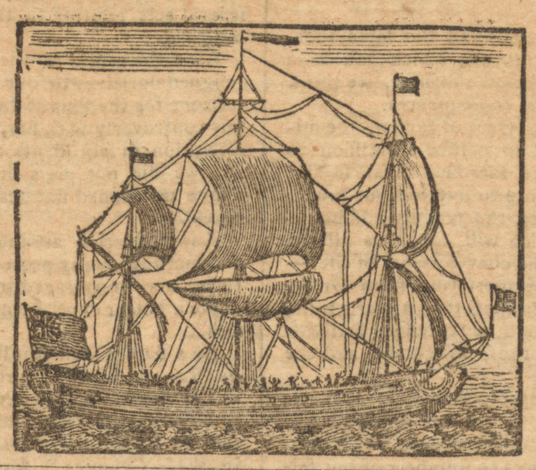
Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1774.



BY THE HONOURABLE

JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE,

Governor and Commander in chief of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have just received a letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of DARTMOUTH, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, informing me, that "it "had been represented to his Majesty, that the government of Pennsylvania had "taken a resolution to extend its jurisdiction up "to the line settled by Commissioners between "that province and Maryland, although the "guardians of the heir of Lord Balrimore had "declared their incapacity, in point of law, to "concur in a ratification of that line, and consequently their inability to take the like step on "their part: And it being apprehended that such "a partial extension of jurisdiction might have "the effect to disturb the peace of the King's subjects, settled on the frontiers of both provinces, "and might occasion violence and bloodshed, he "was commanded by the King to signify to me "his Majesty's pleasure, that I should desist from "issuing any orders for extending the jurisdiction "of Pennsylvania, beyond those places where it "had been usually exercised, until the present "difficulty on the part of Maryland should be "removed, or until his Majesty's further pleasure "should be known." I HAVE therefore, in compliance with his Majesty's commands, thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby strictly commanding and enjoining all Magistrates, Sheriffs and other officers of justice, to desist from exercising the jurisdiction of the government of Pennsylvania, or the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, beyond those places where the same hath been heretofore usually exercised, until the present difficulty on the part of Maryland shall be removed, or until his Majesty's further pleasure shall be known in the premises, any thing in any former proclamation contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the second day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junior, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Abraham Usher and *George Henry,*

Have imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Scotland, and have for sale, at their store in Front-street, the fifth door above Walnut-street,

A General assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or short credit.

N. B. ABRAHAM USHER requests all those that are indebted to him, whose accounts are become due, to make payment.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Has just imported in the last ships from England,

A QUANTITY of Baron VAN HAAKE's Royal Letters Patent Composition for manuring land.

This valuable Composition has been tried with the greatest success in England, not only for arable, meadow, and pasture land, but is also excellent for hop, turnip, tobacco grounds, and vineyards; likewise particularly adapted to kitchen gardens and nurseries.

The above will be sold in quantities not less than eight pounds to 200 wt. and upwards, with proper printed directions, at his store in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets.

Lately imported from London, a fresh quantity of

Dr. Hill's AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America.

IT is as infallible, innocent, sure and effectual a medicine as was ever known in the world, for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for children in the whooping cough, and in most all their disorders; by the proper use of this balsam, for a reasonable time, many have received great benefit and relief, and some are effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, consumption, &c. &c. Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine, it is only to be sold in Philadelphia by *William Sitgreaves*, merchant, on the north side of Market-street, near the Court house; at Germantown by *Christopher Sower*, printer; at Lancaster by *Ludwig Lauman*, merchant; in New-York by *Michael Hoffman*, shop-keeper; and by the subscriber, at his house in Kingsess.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the same places are sold, Doctor HILL's new improved Stomachic Tincture, excellent for all weak stomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and sound digestion, and prevents many diseases.

FOR BELFAST,

THE SHIP

PROSPERITY,

WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, MASTER;

ONLY one year old, sails fast, and has good accommodations for passengers; having great part of her cargo engaged, will sail with the first flax-seed vessels. For freight or passage apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-street, or said master on board at Samuel Mifflin, Esqr's; wharf.

Cæcil County, October 9, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a Run-away, on the 21st of September last, an Irishman who calls himself JAMES SWAINE, and says he belongs to Mr. EWING, mate of the ship Minerva; he has on a bearskin jacket with sleeves, one ditto without sleeves, bearskin breeches, new shoes, and half-worn felt hat. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HAMILTON, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

THE Subscriber, at the sign of the Spining-Wheel in Market-street, intending to leave this for England some time in February, will sell off at the lowest price for cash, the large and general assortment of DRY GOODS he has now on hand; among which are, a quantity of superfine and low priced broadcloths of divers colours, from 30s. to 6s. 6d. with suitable trimmings; Irish hollands and linens, from 7s. 6d. to 18d. per yard, &c. Likewise a large assortment of Jewellery, consisting of set shoe, knee and stock buckles; hair pins, shirt buckles, silver lockets, silver seals, &c. plated shoe, knee and stock buckles, pinchbeck ditto, common yellow and white metal ditto, plated spurs, a few pair of best holster pistols, one hundred silver watches of different prices, with many articles too numerous for an advertisement.

He returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and customers, by whose constant favours he hopes to be able to make connections that will, when our unhappy differences with the Mother Country are settled, put it in his power to serve them on better terms than ever.

JAMES CUNNING.

N. B. The house wherein he now lives, with a lease of eight years, either to be let or the interest to be sold. Likewise four plantations in the New Purchase to be sold—all expences paid except patenting.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of Land, lying in the township of Hopewell, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey: The first contains 13 acres, being the north-east corner of the Cross Road, well known by the name of Bowen Town, having on it a good dwelling-house and kitchen, with a well of water contiguous; also a merchants shop, and an excellent young apple orchard: The second contains 63 acres, and is excellent wheat land, mostly cleared, and well watered by a stream running through the premises. The above lots will accommodate either Presbyterian, Baptist, Quaker, or Seventh day Baptist, for a meeting, lying within six miles of the farthest. For terms apply to JONATHAN BOWEN, Jun. near the premises, or the owner, WILLIAM CONNER, on Maurice River.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in Market-street, between Second and Third streets, and opposite Elbow-Lane, Philadelphia,

POOR WILL'S

POCKET ALMAMACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1775:

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

THE times of holding courts in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Maryland and Virginia; Quakers general meetings; fairs; rates for porterage of goods in Philadelphia; Governor, Council and Representatives of Pennsylvania, New-Castle, Kent and Sussex; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia; Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Managers of the society for relief of masters of ships, their widows and children; Directors of the contributionship for insurance of houses from fire; Managers of the silk filature; Directors of the Philadelphia library; Commissioners of the light-house; City Assessors; City Wardens and Street Commissioners; Land Officers; Governor, Council and Representatives of New-Jersey; Officers of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia; Court of Admiralty; Admiralty Court of Appeals; Delegates who attended the General Congress at Philadelphia; Justices of the general quarter-sessions of the peace, and of the courts of common pleas; Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of the several counties in Pennsylvania; Judges of the supreme court, and court of oyer and terminer, &c. Tables of interest, coins, tide, roads, &c. &c.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Also, a neat Copper STILL, that holds 64 gallons.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONGRESS,

continued from our last.

To the People of GREAT-BRITAIN,

From the DELEGATES, *appointed by the several English Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, to consider of their grievances in* GENERAL CONGRESS, *at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774.*

Friends, and Fellow-Subjects,

WHEN a nation, led to greatness by the hand of liberty, and possessed of all the glory that heroism, munificence and humanity can bestow, descends to the ungrateful task of forging chains for her friends and children, and, instead of giving support to freedom, turns advocate for slavery and oppression, there is reason to suspect she has either ceased to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers.

In almost every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, against many and powerful nations, against the open assaults of enemies, and the more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your island, your great and glorious ancestors, maintained their independence, and transmitted the rights of men and the blessings of liberty to you their posterity.

Be not surprized therefore, that we, who are descended from the same common ancestors, that we, whose forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties, and the constitution, you so justly boast, and who have carefully conveyed the same fair inheritance to us, guarantied by the plighted faith of government, and the most solemn compacts with British Sovereigns, should refuse to surrender them to men, who found their claims on no principles of reason, and who prosecute them with a design, that by having our lives and property in their power, they may with the greater facility enslave you.

The cause of America is now the object of universal attention: it has at length become very serious. This unhappy country has not only been oppressed, but abused and misrepresented; and the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, to your interest, and the general welfare of the British empire, leads us to address you on this very important subject.

Know then, That we consider ourselves, and do insist, that we are and ought to be as free as our fellow subjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our consent.

That we claim all the benefits secured to the subject by the English constitution, and particularly that inestimable one of trial by jury.

That we hold it essential to English liberty, that no man be condemned unheard, or punished for supposed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence.

That we think the legislature of Great-Britain is not authorised by the condition to establish a religion, fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. These rights we, as well as you, deem sacred, and yet, sacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the proprietors of the soil of Great-Britain Lords of their own property? can it be taken from them without their consent? will they yield it to the arbitrary disposal of any man, or number of men whatever?—You know they will not.

Why then are the proprietors of the soil of America less Lords of their property than you are of yours, or why should they submit it to the disposal of your Parliament, or any other Parliament or Council in the world, not of their election? Can the intervention of the sea that divides us cause disparity in rights, or can any reason be given, why English subjects, who live three thousand miles from the royal palace, should enjoy less liberty than those who are three hundred miles distant from it?

Reason looks with indignation on such distictions, and freemen can never perceive their propriety. And yet, however chimerical and unjust such discriminations are, the Parliament assert, that they have a right to bind us in all cases without exception, whether we consent or not; that they may take and use our property when and in what manner they please; that we are pensioners on their bounty for all that we possess, and can hold it no longer than they vouchsafe to permit. Such declarations we consider as heresies in English politics, and which can no more operate to deprive us of our property, than the interdicts of the Pope can divest Kings of sceptres, which the laws of the land and the voice of the people have placed in their hands.

At the conclusion of the late war—a war rendered glorious by the abilities and integrity of a minister, to whose efforts the British empire owes its safety and its fame: At the conclusion of this war, which was succeeded by an inglorious peace, formed under the auspices of a minister of principles, and of a family, unfriendly to the protestant cause, and inimical to liberty.—We say, at this period, and under the influence of that man, a plan for enslaving your fellow-subjects in America was concerted, and has ever since been pertinaciously carrying into execution.

Prior to this æra you were content with drawing from us the wealth produced by our commerce. You restrained our trade in every way that could conduce to your emolument. You exercised unbounded sovereignty over the sea. You named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandize should be carried, and with whom alone we should trade; and though some of these restrictions were grievous, we nevertheless did not complain; we looked up to you as to our parent state, to which we were bound by the strongest ties; and were happy in being instrumental to your prosperity and your grandeur.

We call upon you yourselves to witness our loyalty and attachment to the common interest of the whole empire: Did we not, in the last war, add all the strength of this vast continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native shores, and meet disease and death, to promote the success of British arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburse us large sums of money, which, you confessed, we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities? You did.

To what causes, then, are we to attribute the sudden change of treatment, and that system of slavery, which was prepared for us at the restoration of peace.

Before we had recovered from the distresses which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money, by the oppressive stamp-act. Paint, glass, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchase of other nations, were taxed; nay, although no wine is made in any country, subject to the British state, you prohibited our procuring it of foreigners, without paying a tax, imposed by your Parliament, on all we imported. These and many other impositions were laid upon us, most unjustly and unconstitutionally, for the express purpose of raising a revenue.—In order to silence complaint, it was, indeed, provided, that this revenue should be expended in America, for its protection and defence.—These exactions, however, can receive no justification from a pretended necessity of protecting and defending us. They are lavishly squandered on court favourites and ministerial dependents, generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themselves, by partial representations, to traduce and embroil the colonies. For the necessary support of government here, we ever were and ever shall be ready to provide. And whenever the exigences of the state may require it, we shall, as we have heretofore done, chearfully contribute our full proportion of men and money. To enforce this unconstitutional and unjust scheme of taxation, every fence that the wisdom of our British ancestors had carefully erected against arbitrary power, has been violently thrown down in America, and the inestimable right of trial by jury taken away, in cases that touch both life and property.—It was ordained that whenever offences should be committed in the colonies against particular acts, imposing various duties and restrictions upon trade, the prosecutor might bring his action for the penalties in the courts of Admiralty; by which means the subject lost the advantage of being tried by an honest uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, and was subjected to the sad necessity of being judged by a single man, a creature of the crown, and according to the course of a law, which exempts the prosecutor from the trouble of proving his accusation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence or to suffer. To give this new indicatory the greater importance and, as if with design to protect false accusers, it is further provided, that the judges certificate of there having been probable causes of seizure and prosecution, shall protect the prosecutor from actions at common law for recovery of damages.

By the course of our law, offences committed in such of the British dominions in which courts are established, and justice duly and regularly administered, shall be there tried by a jury of the vicinage. There the offenders and the witnesses are known, and the degree of credibility to be given to their testimony can be ascertained.

In all these Colonies, justice is regularly and impartially administered, and yet by the construction of some, and the direction of other acts of Parliament, offenders are to be taken by force, together with all such persons as may be pointed out as witnesses, and carried to England, there to be tried in a distant land, by a *jury* of strangers, and subject to all the disadvantages that result from want of friends, want of witnesses, and want of money.

When the design of raising a revenue from the duties imposed on the importation of tea into America had in great measure been rendered abortive, by our ceasing to import that commodity, a scheme was concerted by the ministry with the East-India Company, and an act passed enabling and encouraging them to transport and vend it in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving success to this insidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be established among us, various methods were adopted to elude the stroke. The people of Boston, then ruled by a Governor, whom as well as his predecessor Sir Francis Bernard, all America considers as her enemy, were exceedingly embarrassed. The ships which had arrived with the tea were by his management prevented from returning.—The duties would have been paid; the cargoes landed and exposed to sale; a Governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchasers. While the town was suspended by deliberations on this important subject, the tea was destroyed. Even supposing a trespass was thereby committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages,—the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown presided in them.—The East-India Company however did not think proper to commence any suits, nor did they even demand satisfaction either from individuals or from the community in general. The ministry, it seems, officiously made the case their own, and the great council of the nation descended to intermeddle with a dispute about private property.—Divers papers, letters, and other unauthenticated ex parte evidence were laid before them; neither the persons who destroyed the tea, or the people of Boston, were called upon to answer the complaint. The ministry, incensed by being disappointed in a favourite scheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of finesse, to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boston was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town. Their trade was to

be ſuſpended, and thouſands reduced to the neceſſity of gaining ſubſiſtance from charity, till they ſhould ſubmit to paſs under the yoke, and conſent to become ſlaves, by confeſſing the omnipotence of Parliament, and acquieſcing in whatever diſpoſition they might think proper to make of their lives and property.

Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the boaſt of your nation! Conſult your hiſtory, examine your records of former tranſactions, nay turn to the annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious formality of a trial; and that too by laws made expreſsly for the purpoſe, and which had no exiſtence at the time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and conſtitution, the taſk will become more arduous when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to juſtify, not only condemning men untried and by hearſay, but involving the innocent in one common puniſhment with the guilty, and for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, diſtreſs and calamity on thirty thouſand ſouls, and thoſe not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow ſubjects.

It would be ſome conſolation to us, if the catalogue of American oppreſſions ended here. It gives us pain to be reduced to the neceſſity of reminding you, that under the confidence repoſed in the faith of government, pledged in a royal charter from a Britiſh Sovereign, the fore-fathers of the preſent inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay left their former habitations, and eſtabliſhed that great, flouriſhing, and loyal colony. Without incurring or being charged with a forfeiture of their rights, without being heard, without being tried, without law, and without juſtice, by an act of Parliament their charter is deſtroyed, their liberties violated, their conſtitution and form of government changed: And all this upon no better preſence, than becauſe in one of their towns a treſpaſs was committed on ſome merchandize, ſaid to belong to one of the companies, and becauſe the miniſtry were of opinion that ſuch high political regulations were neceſſary to compel due ſubordination and obedience to their mandates.

Nor are theſe the only capital grievances under which we labour. We might tell of diſſolute, weak and wicked Governors having been ſet over us; of legiſlatures being ſuſpended for aſſerting the rights of Britiſh ſubjects——of needy and ignorant dependents on great men, advanced to the ſeats of juſtice and to other places of truſt and importance;—of hard reſtrictions on commerce, and a great variety of leſſer evils, the recollection of which is almoſt loſt under the weight and preſſure of greater and more poignant calamities.

Now mark the progreſſion of the miniſterial plan for inſlaving us.

Well aware that ſuch hardy attempts to take our property from us; to deprive us of that valuable right of trial by jury; to ſeize our perſons, and carry us for trial to Great-Britain; to blockade our ports; to deſtroy our charters, and change our forms of government, would occaſion, and had already occaſioned, great diſcontent in all the colonies, which might produce oppoſition to theſe meaſures: An act was paſſed to protect, indemnify, and ſcreen from puniſhment ſuch as might be guilty even of murder, in endeavouring to carry their oppreſſive edicts into execution; and by another act the dominion of Canada is to be ſo extended, modelled, and governed, as that by being diſunited from us, detached from our intereſts, by civil as well as religious prejudices, that by their numbers daily ſwelling with Catholic emigrants from Europe, and by their devotion to adminiſtration, ſo friendly to their religion, they might become formidable to us, and, on occaſion, be fit inſtruments in the hands of power, to reduce the ancient free Proteſtant Colonies to the ſame ſtate of ſlavery with themſelves.

This was evidently the object of the act:—And in this view, being extremely dangerous to our liberty and quiet, we cannot forbear complaining of it, as hoſtile to Britiſh America.—Superadded to theſe conſiderations, we cannot help deploring the unhappy condition to which it has reduced the many Engliſh ſettlers, who, encouraged by the Royal Proclamation, promiſing the enjoyment of all their rights, have purchaſed eſtates in that country.—They are now the ſubjects of an arbitrary government, deprived of trial by jury, and when impriſoned cannot claim the benefit of the habeas corpus act, that great bulwark and palladium of Engliſh liberty:—Nor can we ſuppreſs our aſtoniſhment that a Britiſh Parliament ſhould ever conſent to eſtabliſh in that country a religion that has deluged your iſland in blood, and diſperſed impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder and rebellion, through every part of the world.

This being a true ſtate of facts, let us beſeech you to conſider to what end they lead.

Admit that the miniſtry, by the powers of Great-Britain, and the aid of our Roman Catholic neighbours, ſhould be able to carry the point of taxation, and reduce us to a ſtate of perfect humiliation and ſlavery. Such an enterprize would doubtleſs make ſome addition to your national debt, which already preſſes down your liberties, and fills you with penſioners and placemen.—We preſume, alſo, that your commerce will ſomewhat be diminiſhed. However, ſuppoſe you ſhould prove victorious—in what condition will you then be? What advantages or what laurels will you reap from ſuch a conqueſt?

May not a miniſtry with the ſame armies inſlave you—it may be ſaid, you will ceaſe to pay them—but remember the taxes from America, the wealth, and we may add the men, and particularly the Roman Catholics of this vaſt continent will then be in the power of your enemies---nor will you have any reaſon to expect, that after making ſlaves of us, many among us ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt in reducing you to the ſame abject ſtate.

Do not treat this as chimerical---Know that in leſs than half a century, the quitrents reſerved to the crown, from the numberleſs grants of this vaſt continent, will pour large ſtreams of wealth into the royal coffers, and if to this be added the power of taxing America at pleaſure, the crown will be rendered independent on you for ſupplies, and will poſſeſs more treaſure than may be neceſſary to purchaſe the *remains of* liberty in your iſland.---In a word, take care that you do not fall into the pit that is preparing for us.

We believe there is yet much virtue, much juſtice, and much public ſpirit in the Engliſh nation ---To that juſtice we now appeal. You have been told that we are ſeditious, impatient of government, and deſirous of independency. Be aſſured that theſe are not facts but calumnies---Permit us to be as free as yourſelves, and we ſhall ever eſteem a union with you to be our greateſt glory and our greateſt happineſs, we ſhall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire---we ſhall conſider your enemies as our enemies, and your intereſt as our own.

But if you are determined that your miniſters ſhall wantonly ſport with the rights of mankind---if neither the voice of juſtice, the dictates of the law, the principles of the conſtitution, or the ſuggeſtions of humanity can reſtrain your hands from ſhedding human blood in ſuch an impious cauſe, we muſt then tell you, that we never will ſubmit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any miniſtry or nation in the world.

Place us in the ſame ſituation that we were at the cloſe of the laſt war, and our former harmony will be reſtored.

But leſt the ſame ſupineneſs and the ſame inattention to our common intereſt, which you have for ſeveral years ſhewn, ſhould continue, we think it prudent to anticipate the conſequences.

By the deſtruction of the trade of Boſton, the miniſtry have endeavoured to induce ſubmiſſion to their meaſures. The like fate may befal us all; we will endeavour therefore to live without trade, and recur for ſubſiſtance to the fertility and bounty of our native ſoil, which will afford us all the neceſſaries and ſome of the conveniencies of life.—We have ſuſpended our importation from Great-Britain and Ireland; and in leſs than a year's time, unleſs our grievances ſhould be redreſſed, ſhall diſcontinue our exports to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies.

It is with the utmoſt regret, however, that we find ourſelves compelled by the overruling principles of ſelf-preſervation, to adopt meaſures, detrimental in their conſequences to numbers of our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain and Ireland. But we hope, that the magnanimity and juſtice of the Britiſh nation will furniſh a Parliament of ſuch wiſdom, independance and public ſpirit, as may ſave the violated rights of the whole empire, from the devices of wicked miniſters and evil counſellors, whether in or out of office, and thereby reſtore that harmony, friendſhip and fraternal affection between all the inhabitants of his Majeſty's kingdoms and territories, ſo ardently wiſhed for by every true and honeſt American.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* COLONIES *of New-Hamſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South Carolina.*

FRIENDS and FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

WE the Delegates appointed by the good people of the above colonies to meet at Philadelphia in September laſt, for the purpoſes mentioned by our reſpective conſtituents, have in purſuance to the truſt repoſed in us, aſſembled and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the important matters recommended to the Congreſs. Our reſolutions thereupon will be herewith communicated to you. But as the ſituation of public affairs grows daily more and more alarming; and as it may be more ſatisfactory to you to be informed by us in a collective body, than in any other manner, of thoſe ſentiments that have been approved, upon a full and free diſcuſſion by the Repreſentatives of ſo great a part of America, we eſteem ourſelves obliged to add this addreſs to theſe reſolutions.

In every caſe of oppoſition by a people to their rulers, or of one ſtate to another, duty to Almighty God, the creator of all, requires that a true and impartial judgment be formed of the meaſures leading to ſuch oppoſition; and of the cauſes by which it has been provoked, or can in any degree be juſtified, that neither affection on the one hand, nor reſentment on the other, being permitted to give a wrong biaſs to reaſon, it may be enabled to take a diſpaſſionate view of all the circumſtances, and ſettle the public conduct on the ſolid foundation of wiſdom and juſtice.

From councils thus tempered ariſe the ſureſt hopes of the divine favour, the firmeſt encouragement to the parties engaged and the ſtrongeſt recommendation of their cauſe to the reſt of mankind.

With minds deeply impreſſed by a ſenſe of theſe truths, we have diligently, deliberately and calmly enquired into and conſidered thoſe exertions, both of the legiſlative and executive power of Great-Britain, which have excited much uneaſineſs in America, and have with equal fidelity and attention conſidered the conduct of the Colonies. Upon the whole, we find ourſelves reduced to the diſagreeable alternative, of being ſilent and betraying the innocent, or of ſpeaking out and cenſuring thoſe we wiſh to revere.—In making our choice of theſe diſtreſſing difficulties, we prefer the courſe dictated by honeſty, and a regard for the welfare of our country.

Soon after the concluſion of the late war, there commenced a memorable change in the treatment of theſe colonies. By a ſtatute made in the fourth year of the preſent reign, a time of *profound peace*, alledging, "the expediency of new proviſions and regulations for extending the commerce between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's dominions in America, and the *neceſſity* of *raiſing a revenue* in the ſaid dominions for defraying the expences of *defending*, protecting and ſecuring the ſame," the *Commons of Great-Britain* undertook to *give* and *grant* to his Majeſty many rates and duties, to be paid in theſe Colonies. To enforce the obſervance of this act, it preſcribes a great number of ſevere penalties and forfeitures; and in two ſections makes a remakable diſtinction between the ſubjects in Great-Britain and thoſe in America. By the one the penalties and forfeitures incurred *there* are to be recovered in any of the King's Courts of *Record* at *Weſtminſter*, or in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland; and by the other, the penalties and forfeitures incurred *here* are to be recovered in any Court of *Admiralty* or *Vice Admiralty, at the election of the informer or proſecutor*.

The inhabitants of theſe Colonies confiding in the juſtice of Great-Britain, were ſcarcely allowed *ſufficient* time to receive and conſider this act, before another, well known by the name of the *Stamp act*, and paſſed in the fifth year of this reign, engroſſed their whole attention. By this ſtatute the Britiſh Parliament exerciſed in the moſt explicit manner a power of *taxing* us, and extending the juriſdiction of Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice Admiralty* in the Colonies, to matters ariſing within the body of a county, directed the numerous penalties and forfeitures, thereby inflicted, to be recovered in the ſaid Courts.

In the ſame year a tax was impoſed upon us, by an act, eſtabliſhing ſeveral new fees in the cuſtoms. In the next year the Stamp act was repealed; not becauſe it was founded in an erroneous principle, but, as the repealing act recites, becauſe "the continuance thereof would be attended with many inconveniencies, and might be productive of conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial intereſt of Great-Britain."

In the ſame year, and by a ſubſequent act, it was declared, "that his Majeſty, in Parliament, of "right, had power to bind the people of theſe Co"lonies by ſtatutes IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

In the ſame year another act was paſſed, for impoſing rates and duties payable in theſe colonies. In this ſtatute the Commons avoiding the terms of *giving* and *granting* "humbly beſought his Majeſty that it might be enacted, &c." But from a declaration in the preamble, that the rates and duties were "in lieu of" ſeveral others granted by the ſtatute firſt before mentioned *for raiſing a revenue* and from ſome other expreſſions it appears, that theſe duties were intended *for that purpoſe*.

In the next year (1767) an act was made "to enable his Majeſty to put the cuſtoms and *other duties* in America under the management of Commiſſioners, &c." and the King thereupon erected the preſent expenſive Board of Commiſſioners, for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying into execution the ſeveral acts relating to the *revenue* and trade in *America*.

After the repeal of the Stamp act, having again reſigned ourſelves to our ancient unſuſpicious affections for the Parent ſtate, and anxious to avoid any controverſy with her, in hopes of a favourable alteration in ſentiments and in meaſures towards us, we did not preſs our objections againſt the above mentioned ſtatutes made ſubſequent to that repeal.

Adminiſtration attributing to trifling cauſes a conduct that really proceeded from generous motives, were encouraged in the ſame year (1767) to make a bolder experiment on the patience of America.

By a ſtatute commonly called the *Glaſs, Paper and Tea act*, made fifteen months after the repeal of the *Stamp act*, the Commons of Great-Britain reſumed their former language, and again undertook to "*give* and *grant* rates and duties to be paid in theſe Colonies," for the expreſs purpoſe of "*raiſing a revenue* to defray the charges of the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, the ſupport of *civil government*, and *defending* the King's dominions," on this continent. The penalties and forfeitures incurred under this ſtatute, are to be recovered *in the ſame manner*, with thoſe mentioned in the foregoing acts.

To this ſtatute ſo naturally tending to diſturb the tranquillity then univerſal throughout the Colonies, Parliament, in the ſame ſeſſion, added another no leſs extraordinary.

Ever ſince the making the preſent peace, a ſtanding army has been kept in theſe Colonies. From reſpect for the mother country, the innovation was not only tolerated, but the provincial legiſlatures generally made proviſion for ſupplying the troops.

The aſſembly of the province of New-York having paſſed an act of this kind, but differing in ſome articles, from the directions of the act of Parliament made in the *fifth* year of this reign, the Houſe of Repreſentatives in that Colony was prohibited by a ſtatute made in the ſeſſion laſt mentioned, from making any bill, order, reſolution or vote, except for adjourning or chuſing a ſpeaker, until proviſion ſhould be made by the ſaid aſſembly for furniſhing the troops within that province, not only with all ſuch neceſſaries as were required by the ſtatute *which they were charged with diſobeying*, but alſo with thoſe required by two other *ſubſequent* ſtatutes, which were declared to be in force until the twenty-fourth day of March, 1769.

Theſe ſtatutes of the year 1767 revived the apprehenſions and diſcontents, that had entirely ſubſided on the repeal of the *Stamp-Act*; and amidſt the juſt fears and jealouſies thereby occaſioned, a ſtatute was made in the next year (1768) to eſtabliſh Courts of *Admiralty* and *Vice Admiralty* on a new model, expreſsly for the end of more *effectually* recovering the *penalties* and *forfeitures* inflicted by acts of Parliament, framed for the purpoſe of *raiſing a revenue* in America, &c.

The immediate tendency of theſe ſtatutes is, to ſubvert the right of having a ſhare in legiſlation, by rendering Aſſemblies uſeleſs; the right of property, by taking the money of the Coloniſts without their conſent; the right of trials by jury, by ſubſtituting in their place trials in Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts, where ſingle judges preſide, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, and unduely to influence the Courts of common law, by rendering the judges thereof totally dependant on the Crown for their ſalaries.

Theſe ſtatutes, not to mention many others exceedingly exceptionable, compared one with another, will be found, not only to form a regular ſyſtem, in which every part has great force, but alſo a pertinacious adherence to that ſyſtem, for ſubjugating theſe Colonies, that are not, and from local circumſtances, cannot be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, to the uncontroulable and unlimited power of Parliament, in violation of their undoubted rights and liberties, in contempt of their humble and repeated ſupplications.

This conduct muſt appear equally aſtoniſhing and unjuſtifiable, when it is conſidered how unprovoked it has been by any behaviour of theſe Colonies. From their firſt ſettlement, their bittereſt enemies never fixed on any of them a charge of diſloyalty to their Sovereign or diſaffection to their Mother Country. In the wars ſhe has carried on, they have exerted themſelves whenever required, in giving her aſſiſtance; and have rendered her ſervices, which ſhe has publicly acknowledged to be extremely important. Their fidelity, duty and uſefulneſs during the laſt war, were frequently and affectionately confeſſed by his late Majeſty and the preſent King.

The reproaches of thoſe, who are moſt unfriendly to the freedom of America, are principally levelled againſt the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; but with what little reaſon, will appear by the following declarations of a perſon, the truth of whoſe evidence, in their favour, will not be queſtioned—Governor Bernard thus addreſſes the two Houſes of Aſſembly—in his ſpeech on the 24th of April 1762,—"The unanimity and diſpatch, with which you have complied with the *requiſitions of his Majeſty*, require my particular acknowledgement. And it gives me additional pleaſure to obſerve, that you have therein acted under no other influence than a due ſenſe of your duty, both as members of a general empire, and as the body of a particular province."

In another ſpeech on the 27th of May, in the ſame year, he ſays,—"Whatever ſhall be the event of the war, it muſt be no ſmall ſatisfaction to us, that this province hath contributed its full ſhare to the ſupport of it. *Every thing that hath been required of it hath been complied with*; and the execution of the powers committed to me, for raiſing the provincial troops hath been as full and compleat as the grant of them. Never before were regiments ſo eaſily levied, ſo well compoſed, and ſo early in the field as they have been this year; the common people ſeemed to be animated with the ſpirit of the general Court, and to vie with them in their readineſs to ſerve the King."

Such was the conduct of the people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, during the laſt war. As to their behaviour before that period, it ought not to have been forgot in Great-Britain, that not only on every occaſion they had conſtantly and chearfully complied with the frequent royal requiſitions—but that chiefly by their vigorous efforts, Nova-Scotia was ſubdued in 1710, and Louiſbourg in 1745.

Foreign quarrels being ended, and the domeſtic diſturbances, that quickly ſucceeded on account of the ſtamp-act, being quieted by its repeal, the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts-Bay tranſmitted an humble addreſs of thanks to the King and divers Noblemen, and ſoon after paſſed a bill for granting compenſation to the ſufferers in the diſorder occaſioned by that act.

Theſe circumſtances and the following extracts from Governor Bernard's letters in 1768, to the Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State, clearly ſhew, with what grateful tenderneſs they ſtrove to bury in oblivion the unhappy occaſion of the late diſcords, and with what reſpectful reluctance they endeavoured to eſcape other ſubjects of future controverſy. "The Houſe, (ſays the Governor) from "the time of opening the ſeſſion to this day, has "ſhewn a diſpoſition to *avoid* all diſpute with me; "every thing having paſſed with as much good "humour as I could deſire, except only their con"tinuing to act in *addreſſing* the King, *remon"ſtrating* to the Secretary of State, and *employing* "a ſeparate agent. It is the *importance of this in"novation*, without any wilfulneſs of my own, "which induces me to make this remonſtrance at "a time when I have a fair proſpect of having, *in "all other buſineſs*, nothing but good to ſay of the "proceedings of the Houſe."*

"They have acted *in all things*, even in their "remonſtrance *with temper and moderation*: they "have *avoided* ſome ſubjects of diſpute, and have "laid a foundation for *removing* ſome cauſes of "former altercation."†

"I ſhall make ſuch a prudent and proper uſe of "this letter as, I hope, will perfectly reſtore the "peace and tranquility of this province, for which "purpoſe *conſiderable ſteps have been made by the "Houſe of Repreſentatives*."‡

The vindication of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay contained in theſe letters will have greater force, if it be conſidered, that they were written ſeveral months after the freſh alarm given to the colonies by the ſtatutes paſſed in the preceding year.

In this place it ſeems proper to take notice of the inſinuation in one of theſe ſtatutes, that the interference of Parliament was *neceſſary* to provide for "defraying the charge of the *adminiſtration of "juſtice*, the ſupport of *civil government*, and de"fending the King's dominions in America."

As to the two firſt articles of expence, every Colony had made ſuch proviſion, as by their reſpective Aſſemblies, the beſt judges on ſuch occaſions, was thought expedient, and ſuitable to their ſeveral circumſtances. Reſpecting the laſt, it is well known to all men the leaſt acquainted with American affairs, that the Colonies were eſtabliſhed, and have generally defended themſelves, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from Great-Britain; and, that at the ſame time her *taxing* them by the ſtatutes before mentioned, moſt of them were labouring under very heavy debts contracted in the laſt war. So far were they from ſparing their money, when their Sovereign, conſtitutionally, aſked their aids, that during the courſe of that war, Parliament repeatedly made them compenſation for the expences of thoſe ſtrenuous efforts, which, conſulting their zeal rather than their ſtrength, they had chearfully incurred.

Severe as the acts of *Parliament* before mentioned are, yet the conduct of *Adminiſtration* has been equally injurious, and irritating to this devoted country.

Under pretence of governing them, ſo many new inſtitutions, uniformly rigid and dangerous, have been introduced, as could only be expected from incenſed maſters, for collecting the tribute or rather the plunder of conquered provinces.

By an order of the King, the authority of the Commander in chief, and under him of the Brigadiers general, *in time of peace*, is rendered *ſupreme* in all the civil governments in *America*; and thus an uncontroulable military power is veſted in officers not known to the conſtitution of theſe colonies.

A large body of troops and a conſiderable armament of ſhips of war have been ſent to aſſiſt in taking their money without their conſent.

Expenſive and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied, and the acts of corruption induſtriouſly practiſed to divide and deſtroy.

The Judges of the Admiralty and Vice Admiralty courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects to be condemned by themſelves; the Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate founded on legal information.

Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependent on the crown for their commiſſions and ſalaries.

A court has been eſtabliſhed at Rhode-Iſland for the purpoſe of taking Coloniſts to England to be tried.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the Repreſentatives of the people have been frequently treated with contempt; and aſſemblies have been repeatedly and arbitrarily diſſolved.

From ſome few inſtances it will ſufficiently appear, on what pretences of juſtice theſe diſſolutions have been founded.

The tranquility of the Colonies having been again diſturbed, as has been mentioned, by the ſtatutes of the year 1767, the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State, in a letter to Governor Bernard, dated April 22, 1768, cenſures the "*preſumption*" of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for "reſolving upon "a meaſure of ſo inflammatory a nature *as that of "writing to the other colonies, on the ſubject of their "intended repreſentations againſt ſome late acts of "Parliament*," then declares that "his Majeſty "conſiders this ſtep as evidently tending to create "unwarrantable combinations to excite an unjuſti"fiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority "of Parliament,"—and afterwards adds,—"It is "*the King's pleaſure*, that as ſoon as the General "Court is again aſſembled, at the time preſcribed "by the charter, you ſhould require of the Houſe "of Repreſentatives, in his Majeſty's name, to "*reſcind* the reſolution which gave birth to the "circular letter from the Speaker, and to declare "their diſapprobation of, and diſſent to that raſh "and haſty proceeding."

"If the new Aſſembly ſhould refuſe to comply "with his Majeſty's reaſonable expectation, it is "the King's pleaſure, that you ſhould immediately "diſſolve them."

This letter being laid before the Houſe, and the reſolutions not being reſcinded according to the order, the Aſſembly was diſſolved. A letter of a ſimilar nature was ſent to other Governors to procure reſolutions approving the conduct of the Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to be *reſcinded* alſo; and the Houſes of Repreſentatives in other colonies refuſing to comply, Aſſemblies were diſſolved.

Theſe mandates ſpoke a language, to which the ears of Engliſh ſubjects had for ſeveral generations been ſtrangers. The nature of aſſemblies implies a power and right of deliberation; but theſe commands, proſcribing the exerciſe of judgment on the propriety of the requiſitions made, left to the Aſſemblies only the election between dictated ſubmiſſion and the threatened puniſhment: A puniſhment too, founded on no other act, than ſuch as is deemed innocent even in ſlaves---of agreeing in *petitions* for redreſs of grievances, that equally affected all.

The hoſtile and unjuſtifiable invaſion of the town of Boſton ſoon followed theſe events in the ſame year; though that town, the province in which it is ſituated, and all the colonies, from abhorrence of a conteſt with their parent ſtate, permitted the execution even of thoſe ſtatutes, againſt which they ſo unanimouſly were complaining, remonſtrating and ſupplicating.

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* *January* 21, 1768.
† *January* 30, 1768.
‡ *February* 2, 1768.

Adminiſtration, determined to ſubdue a ſpirit of freedom, which Engliſh miniſters ſhould have *rejoiced* to cheriſh, entered into a monopoliſing combination with the Eaſt-India company, to ſend to this continent vaſt quantities of tea, an article on which a duty was laid by a ſtatute, that in a particular manner attacked the liberties of America, and which therefore the inhabitants of theſe Colonies had reſolved not to import. The cargoe ſent to South-Carolina was ſtored, and not allowed to be ſold. Thoſe ſent to Philadelphia and New-York were not permitted to be landed. That ſent to Boſton was deſtroyed becauſe Governor Hutchinſon would not ſuffer it to be returned.

On the intelligence of theſe tranſactions arriving in Great-Britain, the public ſpirited town laſt mentioned was ſingled out for deſtruction, and it was determined, the province it belongs to ſhould partake of its fate. In the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament therefore were paſſed the acts for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, indemnifying the murderers of the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and changing their chartered conſtitution of government. To inforce theſe acts, that province is again invaded by a fleet and army.

To mention theſe outrageous proceedings, is ſufficient to explain them. For tho' it is pretended, that the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has been particularly diſreſpectful to Great Britain, yet in truth, the behaviour of the people in other colonies, has been an equal "oppoſition to the "power aſſumed by Parliament." No ſtep however has been taken againſt any of the reſt. This artful conduct conceals ſeveral deſigns. It is expected that the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay will be irritated into ſome violent action, that may diſpleaſe the reſt of the continent, or that may induce the people of Great-Britain to approve the meditated vengeance of an imprudent and exaſperated miniſtry.

If the unexampled pacifick temper of that province ſhall diſappoint this part of the plan, it is hoped the other colonies will not be ſo far intimidated as to deſert their brethren, ſuffering in a common cauſe, and that thus diſunited all may be ſubdued.

To promote theſe deſigns, another meaſure has been purſued. In the ſeſſion of Parliament laſt mentioned, an act was paſſed, for changing the government of Quebec, by which act the Roman Catholic religion, inſtead of being tolerated, as ſtipulated by the treaty of peace, is eſtabliſhed; and the people there deprived of the right to an aſſembly, trials by jury and the Engliſh laws in civil caſes aboliſhed, and inſtead thereof the French laws eſtabliſhed, in direct violation of his Majeſty's promiſe by his royal proclamation, under the faith of which many Engliſh ſubjects ſettled in that province: and the limits of that province are extended ſo as to comprehend thoſe vaſt regions that lie adjoining to the northernly and weſternly boundaries of theſe colonies.

The authors of this arbitrary arrangement flatter themſelves, that the inhabitants, deprived of liberty, and artfully provoked againſt thoſe of another religion, will be proper inſtruments for aſſiſting in the oppreſſion of ſuch as differ from them in modes of government and faith.

From the detail of facts herein before recited, as well as from authentic intelligence received, it is clear beyond a doubt, that a reſolution is formed and now is carrying into execution, to extinguiſh the freedom of theſe colonies, by ſubjecting them to a deſpotic government.

At this unhappy period, we have been authorized and directed to meet and conſult together for the welfare of our common country. We accepted the important truſt with diffidence, but have endeavoured to diſcharge it with integrity. Tho' the ſtate of theſe colonies would certainly juſtify other meaſures than we have adviſed, yet weighty reaſons determined us to prefer thoſe which we have adopted. In the firſt place, it appeared to us a conduct becoming the character theſe colonies have ever ſuſtained, to perform, even in the midſt of the unnatural diſtreſſes and imminent dangers that ſurround them, every act of loyalty; and therefore, we were induced to offer once more to his Majeſty the petitions of his faithful and oppreſſed ſubjects in America. Secondly, regarding with the tender affection, which we knew to be ſo univerſal among our countrymen, the people of the kingdom from which we derive our original, we could not forbear to regulate our ſteps by an expectation of receiving full conviction that the Coloniſts are equally dear to them. Between theſe provinces and that body ſubſiſts the ſocial band which we ardently wiſh *may never* be diſſolved, and which *cannot* be diſſolved, until their minds ſhall become *indiſputably hoſtile*, or their *inattention* ſhall permit thoſe who are thus hoſtile to perſiſt in proſecuting with the powers of the realm the deſtructive meaſures already operating againſt the Coloniſts; and in either caſe, ſhall reduce the latter to ſuch a ſituation, that they ſhall be compelled to renounce every regard but that of ſelf-preſervation. Notwithſtanding the vehemence with which affairs have been impelled, they have not yet reached that fatal point. We do not incline to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid; we have choſen a method of oppoſition that does not preclude a hearty reconciliation with our fellow citizens on the other ſide of the Atlantic. We deeply deplore the urgent neceſſity that preſſes us to an immediate interruption of commerce, that may prove injurious to them. We truſt they will acquit us of any unkind intentions towards them, by reflecting, that we ſubject ourſelves to ſimilar inconveniencies; that we are driven by the hands of violence into unexperienced and unexpected public convulſions, and that we are contending for freedom, ſo often contended for by our anceſtors.

The people of England will ſoon have an opportunity of declaring their ſentiments concerning our cauſe. In their piety, generoſity, and good ſenſe, we repoſe high confidence; and cannot, upon a review of paſt events, be perſuaded, that *they*, the defenders of true religion, and the aſſertors of the rights of mankind, will take part againſt their affectionate Proteſtant brethren in the colonies in favour of *our open* and *their own ſecret* enemies; whoſe intrigues, for ſeveral years paſt, have been wholly exerciſed in ſapping the foundations of civil and religious liberty.

Another reaſon, that engaged us to prefer the commercial mode of oppoſition, aroſe from an aſſurance, that this mode will prove efficacious, if it be perſiſted in with fidelity and virtue; and that your conduct will be influenced by theſe laudable principles, cannot be queſtioned. Your own ſalvation, and that of your poſterity, now depends upon yourſelves. You have already ſhewn that you entertain a proper ſenſe of the bleſſings you are ſtriving to retain. Againſt the temporary inconveniences you may ſuffer from a ſtoppage of trade, you will weigh in the oppoſite balance, the endleſs miſeries you and your deſcendants muſt endure from an eſtabliſhed arbitrary power. You will not forget the honour of your country, that muſt from your behaviour take its title in the eſtimation of the world, to glory, or to ſhame; and you will, with the deepeſt attention, reflect, that if the peaceable mode of oppoſition recommended by us, be broken and rendered ineffectual, as your cruel and haughty miniſterial enemies, from a contemptuous opinion of your firmneſs, inſolently predict will be the caſe, you muſt inevitably be reduced to chooſe, either a more dangerous conteſt, or a final, ruinous, and infamous ſubmiſſion.

Motives thus cogent, ariſing from the emergency of your unhappy condition, muſt excite your utmoſt diligence and zeal, to give all poſſible ſtrength and energy to the pacific meaſures calculated for your relief: But we think ourſelves bound in duty to obſerve to you, that the ſchemes agitated againſt theſe colonies have been ſo conducted, as to render it prudent, that you ſhould extend your views to the moſt unhappy events, and be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency. Above all things we earneſtly intreat you, with devotion of ſpirit, penitence of heart, and amendment of life, to humble yourſelves, and implore the favour of Almighty God: and we fervently beſeech his divine goodneſs, to take you into his gracious protection.

By the ſhip JANE, *Captain* M'CAUSLAND, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following advices.*

PARIS, *September* 5.

THE report of a war between Spain and Portugal becomes ſtronger every day, and it is ſuppoſed that unleſs matters are ſettled between theſe quarreling neighbours an univerſal war will be the conſequence thereof.

Peterſburgh, Aug. 16. On Sunday morning laſt peace with the Ottoman Porte was proclaimed in four different parts of this capital by a Major of the guards, who officiated as herald on that occaſion; and immediately afterwards her Imperial Majeſty, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Ducheſs, proceeded to the church of Caſan, where, after the celebration of Maſs, Te Deum was ſung, at which all the Nobility and foreign miniſters were preſent. In the evening there was a brilliant court at the Summer Palace.

Oſtend, September 7. By an ordinance of the 3d inſtant, the exportation of wheat and rye is prohibited by ſea, but the carriage by land towards French Flanders is permitted.

LONDON, *Sept.* 10.

Thurſday night a meſſenger was ſent off from St. James's with diſpatches for Lord Mansfield and Lord Stormont, at Paris; likewiſe he was charged with diſpatches for the Court of Turin; and for Mr. Strange his Majeſty's Reſident at Venice.

Summonſes, we are aſſured, are iſſued for a grand Privy Council, to be held on Tueſday next at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the affairs of America. Governor Hutchinſon will then, we are informed, be ſworn in of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

It was on Thurſday ſtrongly reported that a diſagreement had happened among ſome officers of ſtate, relating to the affairs of America, and that ſeveral reſignations were expected to be the conſequence. Some of the members are ſaid to be advocates for lenitive meaſures, while others as ſtrongly inſiſt on the neceſſity of *enforcing* obedience.

Sept. 12. A Council will be held on Wedneſday next at St. James's on ſpecial affairs, when all the members are ſummoned to attend.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 1.

"Several perſons ſuſpected of carrying on a ſecret correſpondence relative to ſtate affairs have been arreſted and ſent to the Baſtille.

Sept. 13. To-morrow the Lord Chancellor will come from Margate to his ſeat at Fairy-Hill, in order to attend the further prorogation of the Parliament on Thurſday.

There are ſaid to be at leaſt upwards of 15,000 ſoldiers cantoned along the coaſt of Spain from Barcelona to Alicant, which are continually increaſing, ſtrerching towards the French boundaries, but with what view, in the preſent appearance of things is hard to determine.

Sept. 14. Two additional packets are kept in conſtant pay to carry government expreſſes to and from Boſton.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, "Your diſputes with America have ſo alarmed this country, that it is with difficulty we can get ſome bills diſcounted, even at large premiums."

The calamities of the Stuarts proceeded entirely from the pernicious councils impreſt into them in their earlieſt youth, with the high notions of prerogative, by which they fell victims to that ambition to which they laboured to ſacrifice the intereſts of their country.—"*Similar cauſes produce ſimilar effects.*"

[*For more London News by the Packet, and other veſſels, ſee the Poſtſcript.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 7.

The Packet which arrived at New-York from Falmouth, on Friday the 28th ult. is the laſt, we are informed, that is to be ſent to that port, Government having ordered them for the future to his Excellency the Commander in Chief at Boſton.

In the courſe of the laſt week two very reſpectable families in this city, upon the death of near relations, exhibited a laudable example of public virtue to their fellow citizens, by ſtrictly complying with the aſſociation of the General Congreſs as to mourning dreſs on the melancholy occaſion.

MARRIED. MARK M'CALL, Eſq; of Dover, to Miſs KITTY CATTER, of this city. JOHN M'COOMBS, Eſq; of Newtown, Cheſter County, to Miſs LYDIA HIRONS, of Dover, Kent County. Mr. ISAAC GRIFFIN, of Duck-Creek, Croſs-Roads, to Miſs POLLY MORRIS, of the ſame place. Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, of Duck-Creek, Croſs-Roads, to Miſs NANCY RICHARDSON, of Dover,

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* ELECTORS *of the city and county of Philadelphia.*

AS the Congreſs, in ſupport and for the preſervation of American liberty, have formed reſolves, and entered into an aſſociation, in behalf of themſelves and the colonies they repreſented, and have recommended the appointment of Committees in the ſeveral towns and counties for carrying the ſame into execution, we, the Committee choſen for the city and county of Philadelphia on the 18th of June laſt, having, to the beſt of our abilities, executed the truſt then repoſed in us, beg leave to recommend to our conſtituents the appointment of a new Committee for this city and county, on Saturday, the 12th inſtant, at the State-Houſe, at ten o'clock in the morning, at which time and place thoſe qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly are deſired to attend.

To the PUBLIC.

A NUMBER of the citizens of Philadelphia, anxious to comply with the 11th reſolve of the Congreſs, in which it is recommended to each city, town and county, to form Committees for carrying into execution the whole of their reſolutions, beg leave to propoſe the choice of ſeparate Committees for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the following reaſons,

1. The buſineſs which will neceſſarily come before the city and county being different, they apprehend it will be better done by Committees in each place. In the city they include Southwark and the Northern Liberties.

2. The emergences of buſineſs in the city will require ſuch frequent and ſudden meetings of a Committee, that members from the county cannot conveniently attend.

3. In complying with the non-conſumption agreement, recommended by the Congreſs, they apprehend the city can afford no aſſiſtance to the county, nor the county to the city, ſo that ſhould they attempt to act together, they will obſtruct and delay the execution of that very neceſſary reſolution.

4. By intereſting people in every townſhip, in the moſt remote as well as adjoining parts of the county, in the execution of the reſolves of the Congreſs, they apprehend that intelligence, firmneſs and unanimity, will be more generally promoted. By which means both city and county will be enabled to act with more ſucceſs, in the general cauſe of American liberty.

THE Freeholders of the city are requeſted to meet at the Sate-Houſe, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to conſider of the propriety of electing, by ballot, a Committee according to the recommendation of the Congreſs, and for adopting a plan for the ſame as near as may be to the mode of electing members of aſſembly; and to conſider of ſuch other matters as may be neceſſary to determine, before the day of election for inſpectors, who ſhall preſide at the election advertized by the preſent Committee, to be held for the ſaid purpoſe on the 12th inſt.

Laſt Thurſday night died of the ſmall pox, at Marcus Hook, in the 35th year of his age, the REV. MR. DANIEL FRISTOE, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Brenton in Virginia: On Saturday his remains were brought to this city, and depoſited in the *Babtiſt* burying ground, attended by a number of friends and acquaintance: Mr. FRISTOE has left an affectionate wife, ſeven ſmall children and two churches to bemoan the loſs of a tender huſband, indulgent parent and faithful paſtor: "And I heard a voice from Heaven, ſaying unto me, write, bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, ſaith the ſpirit, that they may reſt from their labours; and their works do follow them. Rev. 14. 13.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Portſmouth, G. Britain.
Ship Charm. Peggy, T. Dowman, Falmouth, G. B.
Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewis, London.
Sch. Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica.
Sloop Friendſhip, H. Fiſher, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Barbados.
Ship Laſoye Planter, W. Smith, Dominica.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Ship George, S. Martin, Ditto.
Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Barbados.
Sch. Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia.
Sch. Rebecca, L. Drew, Newcaſtle on Del.
Sloop Mulberry, J. Blake, Virginia.
Sch. Catherine and Jane, J. Younghuſband, Ditto.
Sloop Deſire, P. Gorham, Ditto.
Sloop Betſy, W. Undril, Ditto.
Sloop Speedwell, S. Smith, Rhode-Iſland.
Sch. Roxana, J. Godfrey, Cape-Fear.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Sch. Betſy, E. Rogers, Salem, New-England.
Sch. Hawke, J. Nicholſon, Cape-Cod.
Sch. Endeavour, T. Dewick, Maryland.
Sloop Nancy, J. Sinclair, Virginia.
Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, Guadaloupe & Montſerrat.
Sch. Three Brothers, J Beard, Nantucket.
Sch. Henrietta, G. Catton, Montſerrat.
Snow Fanny, J. Tanner, Rhode-Iſland.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Venus, Z. Story, Liſbon.
Brig Mount-Holly, G. Bayley, Ditto.
Brig Sally, J. Stephens, Ditto.
Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Ditto.
Ship King of Portugal, G. Lewis, Ditto.
Ship Concord, J. Volans, Ditto.
Ship Pomona, J. Green, Cadiz.
Ship Sophia, S. Williams, Ditto.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Ship Richard Penn, J. All, Maryland.
Sch. Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia.
Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenadoes.
Ship Liberty, C. Thompſon, Gibraltar.

CLEARED.

Brig Freemaſon, W. Butcher, North-Carolina.
Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia.
Sch. Happy Return, P. Amiel, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Charming Nancy, R. Tyrie, Virginia.
Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, New-York.
Snow Ceres, N. Bodkin, Liſbon.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Virginia.
Brig Nancy, J. Butler, Jamaica.
Sloop Betſy, J. Tucker, St. Vincents.
Sloop Polly, J. Humphreys, North-Carolina.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Brig Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Ship Charming Molly, R. Gill, Jamaica.
Sch. Lucretia, J. Moore, Virginia.
Sch. Sally, J. Dunbar, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Speedwell, S. Smith, Ditto.
Sloop Endeavour, P. Gilbert, Ditto.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, Guadaloupe & Montſerrat.
Sch. Three Brothers, J. Beard, Nantucket.
Sch. Henrietta, G. Catton, Montſerrat.
Snow Fanny, J. Tanner, Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Joſeph, J. White, Jamaica.
Sloop Betſy, W. Undrill, Virginia.
Sloop Mulberry, J. Blake, Ditto.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

POCKET ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1775.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

MARY,

ROBERT GEORGE,

MASTER;

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharf, has the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, is a good ſtout ſhip with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about two weeks. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to BARCLAY *and* MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

ALEXANDER,

JAMES HUNTER,

MASTER;

WILL ſail in a fortnight from this time, having two thirds of her cargo engaged. This ſhip has extraordinary good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board the veſſel, which lies at Cuthbert's wharf, or to BARCLAY *and* MITCHELL.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are indebted for paſſage, or redemptioners by the ſhip Alexander, are deſired to make immediate payment to Captain HUNTER, *to prevent their notes and bonds from being put into the hands of a Lawyer.*

FOR NOVA-SCOTIA,

The SCHOONER

REBECCA,

LEMUEL DREW,

MASTER;

LYING at Morton's wharf; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to the ſaid maſter on board.

Suſſex County, October 20, 1774.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias, againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of JOSEPH SHARP, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, at Sharpſborough Iron Works, in the townſhip of Hardyſton and county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey, on Tueſday the third day of January next, and to be continued from day to day until the whole are ſold,—Slaves, horſes, oxen, cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, pig and bar iron, waggons, carts, plows and harrows, blackſmiths tools, and a variety of implements neceſſary in carrying on the iron-making buſineſs both in furnace and forge. The vendue will be opened by nine o'clock each day.

On the ſame day, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſame place, will be ſold, the ſaid Works, with the lands thereto appertaining, containing between 700 and 800 acres, of very valuable land: The Works conſiſt of one furnace and one forge, ſituate on a branch of the Wallkiln (a never failing ſtream) within 50 yards of each other: The forge contains four fires and two hammers: Near the works is a good frame dwelling-houſe, large coal-houſe, blackſmiths ſhop, large barn and ſtables, and ſundry other out-houſes; the land abounds in the greateſt plenty with the beſt of iron ore, very convenient to the works.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, the undivided half part of ſeveral very valuable tracts of land; ſome of them contiguous to the above, others about 7 or 8 miles diſtance, on Pepo-Cotton River; on one of the ſaid undivided tracts, about a mile from the above Works, and on the ſame ſtream, is a large ſtone forge, compleatly finiſhed, containing four fires and two hammers: near the forge is a neat ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtore-houſe, blackſmiths ſhop, and ſeveral out-houſes. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale by

THOMAS POTTS, *Sheriff.*

WHEREAS William Dewees, Eſq; High Sheriff of this county, hath advertiſed the ſale of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe Alley, on the 9th inſtant, as the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; now I do hereby give notice to all perſons intending to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, that the ſaid Richard Robinſon, in his life time, and before the ſaid premiſes were any way incumbered, conveyed the ſame to me, by a deed duly executed and recorded, ſubject to a ground rent of 50l. per annum, which is all the intereſt belonging to the ſaid Richard Robinſon, at the time of his death, in the ſaid meſſuage and lot of land.

ISAAC COREN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in New-Caſtle Hundred and county, a ſervant boy named JOHN RIDDLES, *about five feet four inches high, ſmooth face and long noſe, brown hair; had on when he went away, a brown coat, brown jacket and brown breeches, black ribbed ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles, and an half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by Alexander Aiken, in the Hundred aforeſaid, or*

JAMES M'CLORG.

¶¶¶ *Advertiſements, &c. omitted this week for want of room, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

Of GENERAL GAGE.

As the character of a man who has accepted so odious an office as that in which we at present see General Gage, will naturally be extremely misrepresented and disfigured, the following essay towards it, by a person who has long known him, cannot be unacceptable to the public: It shall be given with the strictest regard to candour and truth.

GENERAL Gage had the misfortune to be born of a family almost time out of mind the appertenance of a court: from them he imbibed strong prepossessions, not only in favour of the sacredness and infallibility of Kings, but of Ministers; from them he was taught to think but lightly of the rights of the people at large, and to consider their complaints rather as indecorums than objects of concern and deference. He received the rudiments of education at one of the public schools, where, unhappily, the history, transactions, laws and constitution of our own country are totally neglected, some acquaintance with which is certainly of more importance than the being able to scan the flattering versifiers of Augustus's age. From thence he was removed to a French academy, where what is taught is more calculated to give air and fashion to a man of the world, than to qualify him for the office and duty of a citizen; it consists in little attainments (undoubtedly becoming a Gentleman) but it neither inspires sentiment nor bestows the knowledge necessary to an Englishman and member of a free community. He came into the army early, but here too he was unlucky: instead of taking his post in the line as a common officer, he was attached to the person of a court General, a General so totally destitute of every quality of a soldier that it is universally allowed had he not been a courtier, he never could have arrived beyond the degree of a recruiting Serjeant. In such a school as this no enlarged, generous, political sentiments could possibly be gleaned: whereas the common officers of marching regiments (uncontaminated by attendance on the persons of court minions) have frequently a very liberal way of thinking on this great subject.

General Gage is not a man of brilliant parts, but has what the world calls a plain good understanding; that sort of understanding which, had he given it fair play by keeping good company, was capable of being dilated to a respectable size. By keeping good company I mean conversing with sensible men and sensible books; but by neglecting these points, he has perhaps reduced it below its natural standard; for wit, like other things, from want of proper exercise and stimulation, is apt to contract and grow blunt. I have now been so extremely free respecting this Gentleman's connections and education, that I may expect some credit with regard to his personal virtues, and the natural qualities of his heart, and here I am afraid I shall want language to do him justice: As a friend he is warm, earnest, zealous and steady; as a companion he is easy, social, unaffected and complaisant; as a husband and father he is gentle, indulgent and affectionate; as a gentleman he is punctilious, veracious and well bred; and as a man he is just, charitable and benevolent.

When we consider, therefore, General Gage in his public and private capacity, a contrariety of passions fills our breasts, the effects of which are disagreeable beyond description; indignation, compassion, contempt and respect alternately reign. In contemplating the office, abstract of the man, we execrate and despise him; in contemplating the man, abstract of the office, we love and reverence him. Thus have an unhappy education, unhappy connexions, but above all, the arts of a most corrupt and wicked court metamorphosed a man intended by nature to be one of the ornaments of the human race, into the object of every virtuous citizen's detestation.

* *L'ingannare, il mentir, la frode, il furto,*
E la rapina di pieta vestita,
Cresceer col danno e precipizio altrui,
E far a se de l'atrui biasmo onore,
Son la virtu' di quilla corte infida.

is the exact description of the court of Great-Britain.

There is no doubt but that all the tricks of this court have been played off upon General Gage, the craft of Mansfield the plausibility of North, and the same cajoleries of the cabinet, (which duped Chatham, and ensnared poor Yorke to his destruction,) have been employed to seduce him into the odious office he at present holds. A man of a bad character would not, they thought, have answered their purposes so well, as a fair reputation in the agent, frequently sanctifies the iniquity of the principal.

The aukward and ridiculous figure he makes, demonstrates that he has not a single attribute for the works of villany. Had we been blessed with upright able ministers, a Sully, a Pitt, or a Panin, it is more than probable that General Gage would have been a favourite, and there is less doubt that he would have executed their plans of rectitude, with credit, ability and success.

* *Deceit, lying, fraud, and the spirit of plundering, rapine cloathed in the garb of piety, building their fortunes on the losses and ruin of other men, taking credit to themselves from the infamy of others, are the virtues of this insidious court.*

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Muncey township, Northumberland county, an indented servant girl named ANN DAVIS, this country born, of a clumsy make, has lost all her fore teeth, reddish coloured hair, about thirty years old, and is well acquainted with the suburbs of the city of Philadelphia: As she took with her several sorts of clothes her dress is uncertain. Whoever takes up said girl and puts her in any of his Majesty's gaols, or brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BRADY.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Isaac Hancock, in Providence township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Limerick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 114 acres; bounded by lands of Herman Umsted, and others; late the estate of David Rynear, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Archibald Thompson, in Norriton township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of New-Providence, containing 253 and an half acres; bounded by lands of Edward Richardson, Noah Dubois, and others; late the estate of Rynear Vanderslice; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next, at the London Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Black-horse-alley and east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets; now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Risk; containing in front, on Second-street aforesaid, 16 and an half feet, and in depth 114 feet; bounded by ground of James Glen, and others; late the estate of Richard Robinson, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 10th day of November next, at the house of Sacheveral Wood, in Market-street, near Strawberry-alley, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Strawberry-alley containing in front — feet, and in depth — feet; bounded by ground of Robert Taggart, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 45s. currency, per annum; late the estate of Samuel Pencock; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1774.

FOR NEWBERN, (NORTH-CAROLINA)

THE SHIP JOHN AND SALLY, BENJAMIN GREENAWAY, MASTER;

WILL sail in three weeks, has good accommodations for Passengers. For freight or passage apply to ASSHETON and BATCHELOR, or said Master on board at Tun-alley wharf.

THE MEMBERS of the New-Jersey Medical Society are desired to take notice, that their next half-yearly meeting is appointed to be held in Princeton, at the house of Mr. Jacob Hyer, on the second Tuesday in November, and eighth day of the month, when it is hoped the Gentlemen of the Faculty in general will attend.—A Medical Dissertation will be delivered by the President before dinner. NATH. SCUDDER, *Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
For a TERM of YEARS,

A LOT of GROUND of about two acres, half a mile from the city of Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, and in Front-street continued, whereon is a good brick three story house, two rooms on a floor and other out houses, and a large and convenient tan-yard, all in very good repair. Also to be sold, three or four hundred acres of old rights, with a warrant to survey the same in any unappropriated part of the province of Pennsylvania. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

WAS committed to the gaol in Sussex County on Delaware, the middle of February 1773, a negro man who calls himself HARRY, about five feet ten inches high, forty years of age, walks a little lame, and understands something of the carpenters business. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. WILLIAM DAVIS, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION situate in Upper Providence township, near Caleb Jones's mill, containing 142 acres, whereon is a good stone dwelling house, with a pump of good water near the door, a good stone milk-house, a new barn and convenient stables; also a good bearing orchard of near 300 trees, eighteen acres of meadow ground, and more may be made at a small expence. The premises are near several places of worship of different denominations, and fifteen miles from Philadelphia. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be given. JONATHAN JONES.

CHOICE SHAD,

Exceeding fat and warranted sound and well cured in barrels and half barrels, are to be sold by

WILLIAM MILNOR,

In Water-street, two doors above the Old Ferry-house, Philadelphia.

THE great inconvenience that farmers and others, at a great distance from the rivers, labour under in getting their supply of fish in the season, appearing obvious to the subscriber, he, in order to remedy this, erected a fishery on Potowmack river in Maryland, where the shad are taken in cool clear water, three hundred miles from the sea and salted down immediately out of the water, which renders them much better than when they are carried a great distance before they are cured, and as they are sold cheaper than they can be purchased and cured in the season, the subscriber hopes for the encouragement of the Public.—Country store-keepers purchasing ten barrels or upwards, shall have a proper abatement.

A quantity of herrings, in excellent order for exportation; rounds of beef, tongues, &c. are cured in the very best manner, by

WILLIAM MILNOR.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WILSON,

CHOICE old Claret by the hogshead or dozen and Red Port, of the vintage 1769, warranted genuine.

Cæcil County, September 22, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the subscriber a certain JAMES PEN, alias WINHAM, an Englishman, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, dark complexion, short brown hair, one of his arms is a little crooked, and he chiefly uses his left hand, had on and took with him an oznabrigs shirt, a linen ditto, a pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather ditto, a pair of oznabrigs trowsers, dark coloured mix'd wilton coat, nankeen waistcoat, yellow striped silk handkerchief, boy's new felt hat, new pumps, and sundry other things not known. Whoever takes up said run-away, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Maryland, September 25, 1774

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 servant men, viz.

WILLIAM GEORGE, born in England, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke which occasions it to be much larger than his right: He is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, one check shirt, one oznabrigs ditto, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, small round hat bound with black worsted binding and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribb'd worsted stockings and a pair of pumps with steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.

SOLOMON BURNHAM, born in Yorkshire and speaks in that Dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, one oznabrigs shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings and one pair of shoes and buckles; he professes himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN, an Englishman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shoulder'd, he is of a swarthy complexion, has a large bonny face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth: Had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an oznabrigs shirt, a check ditto, oznabrigs trowsers, 2 pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles and a new felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them to the subscribers shall have if 20 miles from home THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 30 miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if 60 miles FIVE POUNDS for each (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges. SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.
EDWARD NORWOOD.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a mulatto boy, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, with straight black hair which he dresses; he is tall and slim, has a little blemish in one of his eyes, has been lately cured of a sore on one of his great toes, and one on his shin bone a little above the instep; he is a barber by trade, dresses hair very well, is fond of strong liquor, and was some time in Bristol waiting on the subscriber: He took with him a red coat turned up with white cape and cuffs, a black, a white and a blue ditto, a red, a black, and a white waistcoat, and white Russia breeches. Whoever will apprehend him, and bring him to Messrs. FULLER and FISHER in Philadelphia, or secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS if within fifty miles, and if further off the above Reward, and all charges, paid by THOMAS BURTON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JANE TENNANT, of Springfield, in the county of Chester, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, or for goods bought at vendue, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs: Also those persons that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted by

JAMES CROZER,
BENJAMIN BRANNAN, } Executors.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 4th of September last, from the subscribers living near the Blue Rocks, in Baltimore county, two English convict servant men; one named JAMES WILKS, about 28 years of age, a well looking man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has short black hair, and little of the palsy which is discernable when he stands; had on when he went away, a coarse white shirt, short blue jacket made sailors fashion, tow trowsers, and a felt hat bound with tape. The other named RICHARD DAROUGH, but may change his name to BOYES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short curled black hair, and talks fast; had on a white flannel jacket made sailors fashion, a short pair of tow trowsers, a hat bound with tape, and a pair of pumps with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PATRICK ROCK.
JAMES M'BOYES.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

October 12, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bristol township, Bucks county, an apprentice lad named PHILIP MILLEKEN, this country born, about eighteen years of age, near five feet nine inches high, of a slender make, has black curled hair, and black eye brows; had on when he went away, a light coloured outside jacket somewhat worn, a brown under ditto without sleeves, the back parts blue, oznabrug shirt, striped trowsers, half-worn shoes with pinchbeck buckles, and a straw hat with green worsted lining; he is very talkative and abusive. It is supposed he is gone to Philadelphia, having a sister living in the Northern Liberties, or towards Susquehanna where he has relations, and may work at the masons trade, which he understands. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and brings him home to his master, or secures him in the Work-house of Philadelphia, shall have the above Reward, paid by

JAMES BARBER.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour, conceal or take off said apprentice, at their peril.

Newcastle, October 10, 1774.

THIS *is to give Notice, that we the subscribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newcastle, to settle and adjust the accounts of the several creditors of* ROBERT *and* THOMAS SLATOR, *both late of the same county, propose meeting at the house of Mr. Daniel M'Lonen, in the town of Newcastle, on the 12th day of November next, for the purposes aforesaid, when and where all persons concerned are desired to attend.*

ALEXANDER HARVEY,
JOSEPH ENDS,
JOHN CLARK.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER, opposite the Coffee-house in Front-street, Philadelphia,

HAS imported a large assortment of Looking Glasses; a variety of elegant Japanned Ware; and a general assortment of the newest fashioned paper hangings, &c. &c. which will be disposed of at the most reasonable rates.

WILLIAM PRICE,

At his Store in Water-street, the second door above Market-street.

HATH imported in the Richard Penn, Capt. ALL, from London, a neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell at a reasonable advance for cash or short credit.

N. B. A few elegant sets of knives and forks, plated candlesticks, &c.

A DISTILLER,

WELL skilled in manufacturing GIN and CORDIALS, may immediately be employed in that business, on terms of peculiar advantage, either as a partner or otherwise. For particulars enquire of EDWARD BATCHELOR, Merchant, in Second-street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GENTEEL middle sized HOUSE, for a private family, situate in or between Chesnut-street on the north and Spruce-street on the south, or Front-street on the east and Third-street on the west; for which a yearly rent from fifty to seventy pounds will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN BALDWIN,

Has for sale, at the corner of Front and Vine-streets,

RUM, molasses, loaf and muscovado sugar, tea, white and green coffee of the first quality, pork, indigo, Bristol, Liverpool, Lisbon and Cadiz salt, &c.

All persons indebted to the late partnership of BALDWIN and GILBERT, by bond, bill or book debt, are once more requested to pay the same, to prevent trouble; and all those that have any demands against the said partnership, to bring in their accounts and they shall be paid by JOHN BALDWIN. Also those that are indebted to the estate of THOMAS GILBERT, deceased, are requested to pay the same, and those that have any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, and they shall be paid.

JOHN BALDWIN, Executor.
MARY GILBERT, Executrix.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WHEREAS the subscriber lent to a certain person a silver WATCH, marked R. Smart, London, No. 7732; and as the said person has forgot, or probably never intends to return it, This is therefore to desire any person who may meet with the said Watch to deliver it to the Printer hereof, or to Messrs. ROBERT and WILLIAM BARCLAY, Merchants, in Baltimore town, and the above Reward shall be paid by

THOMAS COCHRAN.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN who is used to drive a coach, and take care of horses; he can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

October 11, 1774.

WAS taken up adrift, about a week ago, off Christeen creek, a small sized BATTO. The owner, by applying to WILLIAM SHAW, at THOMAS TOWNSEND's in Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

Bucks County, 10th month, 18th, 1774.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Lower Makefield, an English servant man named WILLIAM PHILESTON, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar or dimple in his left cheek, a thick dark beard, dark hair, and walks wide in the knees; had on and took with him an old hat, a wilton coat pretty much worn, one red and one striped double breasted jacket, one ditto with brown breasts and light backs, old leather breeches, a homespun shirt, a pair of ribbed grey yarn stockings, and pumps with carved buckles. He also took with him a young bay horse, two years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, shod before; a plain hunting saddle not much worn; a good snaffle bridle; a good homespun bearskin great or riding coat, without a cape or buttons on the sleeves; homespun shirt, castor hat nearly new, good shoes, a pair of check trowsers, a pillow-case of flax and tow cloth, &c. Whoever shall take up and secure the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward and reasonable charges, and if the horse and goods be restored to the owner, the above Reward, paid by

JOSEPH WHITE.

N. B. He says he was born in Kent county, in England, and was brought up to husbandry.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday the 18th inst. (October) a certain DAVID CALDWELL, who lately resided in Princeton: He was born in Pennsylvania, served his time in Philadelphia, is a shoemaker by trade, supposed to be 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches high; he is thick set, of a swarthy complexion, has short strait dark brown hair, is a great snuff-taker, very talkative, and extremely apt to get in liquor: He had on a new beaver hat, a brown broadcloth coat and jacket, and check trowsers. Whoever takes up said Caldwell, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that the subscriber may have him, shall be paid the above Reward and all reasonable expences, by applying to Mr. THOMAS IRWIN, Merchant, in Second-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber in Princeton, New-Jersey. THOMAS PATERSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 159.

By the ſhip SAMPSON, *Capt.* COUPAR, *from London; ſhip* GRACE, *Capt.* CHAMBERS, *from Briſtol; ſnow* NEW DIANA, *Capt.* RIDGLEY, *from Liverpool; and the* HARRIOT *Packet, Capt.* LEE, *from Falmouth, all arrived at New-York, we have the following advices.*

BASTIA, Auguſt 10.

THE Count of Narbonne is ſet out from hence for Niolo, where the inhabitants in the country have refuſed to pay the ſeveral impoſts, and taken up arms anew againſt France. Some priſoners are arived here on waggons covered with hay, ſaid to be of the number of thoſe who have revolted, and accordingly they have been put in priſon.

Peterſburgh, Aug. 12. The rebel Pugatſchew having found means to march without the knowledge of the Imperial troops, arrived ſuddenly before Caſan, ſo that Meſſ. Brand and Potemkin, the one Governor and the other Commandant of that city, had only time to retire into the citidal with the garriſon, where they defended themſelves for eight days, and were upon the point of ſurrendering, when Col. Michelſon having advice of their ſituation, aſſembled all the troops he could, and arrived by forced marches juſt time enough to relieve the garriſon, who ſeeing them coming made a ſally upon the rebels, whilſt the Colonel attacked them on the other ſide: this obliged them to abandon the town of Caſan, which they (the rebels) had burnt down, together with the ſuburbs. Pugatſchew fled with his adherents towards Niſchneivogrod, having loſt the beſt of his troops.

Naples, Aug. 16. Prince Alliano Clonna is appointed Viceroy of Sicily, and the King has given him the enſigns of the Order of St. Januarius. This Nobleman will ſet out for Palermo the 10th of next month.

Some flames have been ſeen iſſuing out of Mount Veſuvius lately, which ſeems to forebode an approaching eruption.

Elſineur, Auguſt 16. It is aſſured, that five Ruſſian ſhips of war advanced yeſterday quite up to Copenhagen.

Stockholm, Auguſt 19. The corn harveſt has been very plentiful in moſt of the provinces of Sweden: In Scania rye ſells from 19 to 20 copper dollars a ton; in moſt other parts the price is under 24 dollars. The King of Sweden has permitted a free exportation of grain.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 22. It is aſſured that there will be an interview between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, at Neiſs in Sileſia. It is confirmed that France has reſolved to cede the iſland of Corſica to the King of Sardinia, but on what conditions is not known.

Berlin, Auguſt 27. The King has ſent ſeveral Huſſar officers into Moldavia and Wallachia, to buy 6000 or 7000 Turkiſh and other horſes for their troops.

Paris, Aug. 29. The King having granted to Mr. Turgot, Comptroller General, the title and rank of Miniſter of State, he ſat in council laſt Thurday for the firſt time. His Majeſty has taken off the Lettres de Cachet iſſued againſt the members of the old Parliament of Paris, and, it is aſſured, they will ſoon return to this city. It is reported that the Parliament of Brittany will be the firſt re-inſtated, and that Mr. de la Chalotais will be reſtored to his office of Attorney-General. It is propoſed that the Chamber of Vacations ſhall be tranſacted by a Commiſſion from the council, and that the preſent Parliament ſhall be diſmiſſed about St. Martin. Some of the members having been inſulted by the populace, guards are poſted to prevent any more diſturbances of the ſame kind.

Mr. Turgot, Comptroller-General, has a ſcheme on foot for ſuppreſſing all the Intendants and Receivers General of the Finances, which now lies before the Parliament for its approbation.

It is ſaid that the King will hold a bed of juſtice the 7th of next month, and that the principal object of it is to teſtify to the members of the preſent Parliament his Majeſty's ſatisfaction on account of their ſubmiſſion and zeal, and to place them in the Grand Council and in the Court of Aids which are going to be reſtored.

Hamburgh, Sept. 1. The laſt letters from Peterſburgh mention, that notwithſtanding the advantages gained by Col. Michelſon, Pugatſchew continues to ravage the provinces in the neighbourhood of Caſan, which has occaſioned the government to ſend more regiments there. The command in chief of all the forces there is given to General Count Panin, brother to the Field Marſhal.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 27.

By accounts from Conſtantinople we find that great fluctuations have lately happened in the miniſtry of that mighty empire; that amongſt the reſt, the two principal favourites, who uſed to carry all before them, have felt the Grand Signior's diſpleaſure, and have been diſgraced. By this it ſeems as if this Prince is reſolved to ſee juſtice done, and will not exert his favour or affection to any one who attempts to prevent it.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 22.

"Monſ. Pelegrin, Intendant-General of the Marine, has received ſudden orders to employ as many hands as poſſible, and to build in the different docks 32 new veſſels of war.—Orders were alſo given for 12 ſhips of war of different ſizes to be built in Sweden on our account, and 8 at Genoa, being together 52 new veſſels of war. Fifteen hundred carpenters have likewiſe been ſent to the iſle of Corſica, in order to cut down the woods there, and to attempt to repair the harbours and to build new ſhips.—It is alſo whiſpered here, that a certain Ambaſſador of Great-Britain received inſtructions from his Court to enquire into the ſudden augmentation of our fleet; and that the Ambaſſador received for anſwer, that it was reſolved in the King's council to keep 80 men of war and 30 frigates in the different ports at home, and 20 men of war with 30 frigates cruizing in the different ſeas, and that our court ſhall always keep 160 veſſels of war even in the time of peace. This affair, together with our common connexion with the court of Spain, augurs a war to our politicians; and it is very ſtrongly reported, that new diſputes concerning the continent of America, are upon the point of breaking out between our court and that of Great-Britain."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 25.

"It is reported here, that Spain has declared war againſt Portugal, and has demanded 30,000 men from France, as is ſtipulated in the Family Compact; but how far this report is to be credited, we do not pretend to ſay, though all the letters received here by the Spaniſh mail mention it as a fact. If ſo, it is for no other end than to draw the pacific court of London into a war, it being impoſſible that England ſhould remain neuter in a diſpute between Spain and Portugal.

"We are informed that our court has agreed to aſſiſt the city of Dantzick againſt the King of Pruſſia, to enable the Dantzickers to maintain their liberty, and to defeat the projected uſurpation of that monarch."

Auguſt 29. Another American bill we hear is in great forwardneſs with the Premier, and will be preſented the firſt week of the Parliament's meeting, in which there are leſs lenitives than in either of the former.

Auguſt 30. This morning upwards of 700 letters from Philadelphia and different parts of America were delivered at the Poſt-office.

Aug. 31. A treaty is ſaid to be at this time negociating between the Portugueſe and the Dutch for allowing the latter a ſeparate trade to the Brazils; in lieu of which the Portugueſe are to be allowed to engroſs all the Dutch ſpice trade in the Eaſt-Indies, contrary to the treaties ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and the States General.

Extract of a letter from Compeigne, Auguſt 21.

"The enthuſiaſm of this nation for its new monarch had abated ſince the diſgrace of the Duc d'Orleans, and the Chancellor being continued in favour; but this day the ſame ardor was renewed, the latter is at length exiled, and the Duc de Choiſeul recalled in the following terms:

"Monſieur le Duc de Choiſeul,

"His Majeſty ſince his acceſſion to the throne, has made it his duty to ſecond the views of the public for the good of his ſubjects; he hath propoſed you to preſide at his council, all the ſuffrages being in your favour, he hath ordered me to invite you to come and take poſſeſſion without delay of this moſt diſtinguiſhed mark of his confidence. I am, Monſ. le Duc de Choiſeul, your affectionate ſervant,

COUNT DE VERGENNES."

Council now ſitting at Compeigne, Auguſt 20.

A letter from Stockholm, dated Aug. 5, ſays, "in the province of Nordland a new religious ſect has lately been diſcovered; it conſiſts of above 200 perſons, who perform divine ſervice in the woods, where they appear naked; and, after ſome ridiculous ceremonies, light large fires, and paſs thro' the flames naked; by which, they ſay, they are purified from their ſins, and bind the Devil from doing miſchief. The leaders were committed, and are to be examined."

In the reign of King William our peace eſtabliſhment conſiſted of 7000 land forces, and their pay amounted to 350,000l. per annum. Is that of his preſent Majeſty it conſiſts of nearly 33,000, and the expence amounts to 1,600,000l. can it be ſaid we are as eaſy and ſafe now as we were then?

No leſs than ſeven memorials and petitions in behalf of the city of Dantzick have been delivered to the heads of adminiſtration; nay ſome into the hands of a Great Perſonage himſelf, but not a ſingle anſwer has been obtained.

Sept. 1. Letters from Capt. Blaſhtoff, to his owners at Hamburgh, inform them, that the Algerines had carried his ſhip through the Gut, and were arrived at Algiers, where they had ſold his cargo, and ſent the crew into ſlavery.

Sept. 2. It is a very ſerious and melancholy truth, that a great number of the Britiſh merchant ſhips muſt be out of employ very ſoon from the agreement of the colonies to a non-importation and exportation; and the many Engliſh ſhips that have been lately employed in the Streights and Levant muſt return home, now the peace takes place between the Ruſſians and the Turks; and if a liberty is granted to Ruſſia to trade in the ports of Turkey, it muſt greatly add to the diſtreſs, and the loſs of merchants, tradeſmen, and manufacturers throughout Great-Britain. It is certainly of the higheſt conſequence for government to conſider of the event, before the cries and complaints of thouſands prove too powerful to be rejected.

Extract of a letter from Compeigne, Aug. 25.

"The following is the new ſtate of the military of France, as agreed on in the council of the King yeſterday:

"From the firſt of January laſt, there were in France, including infantry, cavalry, and the whole of the King's houſhold troops, 80,000 men. By the ſtate of the review of the firſt day of July laſt, it appeared that there were 62,000 defective men.

"The new Miniſter of War has juſt propoſed an augmentation proportioned to that which is going to be made in the marine, viz. one company of chaſſeurs to each batallion; and an augmentation of 25 men to each company; in all 48,800 men.

"The 60,000 men of the old militia are to be aſſembled in order to be employed in this augmentation; and 60,000 men of the new militia are to be raiſed to replace the old.

"Six thouſand invalids will alſo be employed to guard the inferior parts of the kingdom.

"This operation having received the approbation of the King, will be carried into execution without loſs of time. A manœuvre of this kind does not denote a continuation of peace.

"Lord Stormont hath not appeared at court, nor at the houſes of any of the miniſters, ſince the 18th of this month."

Sept. 3. We learn by ſhips in 12 days from Peterſburgh, that the kingdom is in a moſt ſanguine and convulſed ſtate. The people declare the ſuppoſed Emperor, the Empreſs's late huſband, to be living, in conſequence whereof, thouſands fly to the new ſtandard, and nothing but fire and ſword is carried impetuouſly through the kingdom.

The war with the Turks was planned by the King of Pruſſia to reduce the Ruſſian power; and this revolution is ſaid to be contrived by him; and when he obſerves a favourable opportunity he means to attack the Ruſſian forces and make what terms he pleaſes.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on his travels, dated July 21.

"It is not to be deſcribed the univerſal joy which prevailed thro' this mouldering city when the news was brought that his Britannic Majeſty had tolerated and countenanced the worſhip of the holy Roman religion in Canada; prayers were immediately offered in the churches for his Majeſty, and a univerſal faſt and thankſgiving ordered thro' the Papal dominions.

"The Chevalier ſeems to derive ſome hopes from the diſcontent which this new doctrine may create; nor will he refuſe to take the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy to gain a kingdom he ſo highly longs to govern."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Auguſt 7.

"Her Imperial Majeſty has ordered that eight days ſhall be ſpent in public feaſts, on the joyful account of a peace ſo glorious to Ruſſia; ſhe has likewiſe ordered, that all the priſoners (thoſe for high treaſon excepted) ſhall be releaſed: Orders were alſo ſent to Siberia to releaſe all thoſe who have been impriſoned there ſince the year 1746: A courier was alſo diſpatched for Warſaw, who, as we are informed, carried very intereſting and agreeable news for that country; and we hear that ſhe has ſpoken very much in favour of Dantzick, ſince the news of the peace arrived at Court."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 15.

"Our Miniſtry ſeem greatly embarraſſed, on account of the late motions of the Spaniards by ſea and land, which ſufficiently teſtify their intentions to break with Portugal in a very ſhort time; nay, the Ambaſſador from Madrid to this court departed laſt week in a haſty manner, without having any audience of leave, or giving any notice of his intention, which may be deemed an open avowal of the Spaniſh deſigns. The reaſon of this miſunderſtanding is affirmed to be, ſome unjuſt attacks the Spaniards had made on one of the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Braſils, which the latter reſiſted, and complaint being made by the court of Spain to that of Liſbon, the latter defended what the ſubjects had done in South-America."

Yeſterday Sir Egerton Leigh, Preſident of the Council of his Majeſty's province of South Carolina, waited on his Majeſty for the firſt time ſince his arrival from the ſaid place, and had the honor of a long conference with the King.

Very great oppoſition is making to the treaty now negociating between our court and that of Portugal, which has prevented its being brought to a concluſion.

Orders are given for a general muſter and return to be made of the militia forces in every county throughout the kingdom, and for all the vacancies therein to be filled up.

Sept. 5. They write from Copenhagen, that all the forts and garriſons in the ſeveral provinces of Norway, are now undergoing repairs.

It is remarkable that the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay were the only colony that refuſed to give up their charter when it was revoked by the arbitrary James the Second; the baniſhment of that Prince ſecured them from the puniſhment which, to his ſhame, he would have inflicted upon them for their principles of liberty.

There are letters in town from Liſbon which inform, that the warlike preparations in Spain ſtrike a general alarm throughout Portugal; and that every political precaution was taken which human foreſight could deviſe.

Sept. 6. Orders are ſent to Portſmouth, to haſten the fitting out for ſea the men of war intended as a reinforcement to Commodore Shuldham's fleet on the Mediterranean ſtation.

It is ſaid that ſome foreign advices of a very intereſting nature have juſt been received here, and that a Privy Council is ſummoned for Wedneſday next, to take the ſame into conſideration.

A compact is lately ſigned between our court and that of the three northren powers; by which, in caſe of a continental war, they have ſtipulated to furniſh Great-Britain between them with 60,000 men; ſo that there will be no neceſſity to ſend a man out of England.

On Saturday orders were ſent to Portſmouth and Plymouth, for the guardſhips to be manned to their full compliment both ſailors and marines.

Sept. 7. Advice is ſaid to have been received, that three Spaniſh men of war had ſunk a Portugueſe frigate off the Canary iſlands, and all on board periſhed.

They write from Warſaw, that the Senatus Conſilium, which was to have been held in that city the latter part of this month, is poſtponed to the middle of October, in order to give the Members a longer time to come in. The King appears almoſt daily in the ſtreets of the city on horſeback, dreſſed in the military uniform, as a Colonel of horſe.

They write from Holland, that ſome diſpute has lately happened between the States General and the court of Verſailles, concerning the augmentation the former have lately made in their troops, and the garriſoning their barrier towns with full complements of men, which the French conſider as a breach of treaty.

Since the peace the French have ſo fortified the iſland of Belleiſle, which was taken by the Engliſh forces in the laſt war, that it is now reckoned one of the moſt impregnable fortreſſes in the known world.

Saturday a meſſenger was ſent away with diſpatches from the Admiralty Office to the Commiſſioners of Portſmouth dock, with orders to fit out for ſea ſix ſhips of the line for immediate ſervice, which are to be in readineſs to ſail at the firſt notice.

Orders are given for a number of ſhipwrights to be draughted off from the different dock-yards, to be ſent to his Majeſty's dock-yard at Mahon, to repair any of our ſhips of war that may put in there in diſtreſs.

A ſtop is ordered to be immediately put to the exportation of braſs and iron ordnance, from any of the ports of this kingdom, except on government account.

Sept. 8. It is ſaid that a courier is arrived from Spain with advice, that no perſons whatever are permitted to paſs the frontiers, or ports of that kingdom, without a paſſport under the King's own hand; this regulation has been made lately.

A great number of journeymen Clothiers from Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire, are going over to New-York, to be employed in the woollen manufactories in that province.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the peaſants in Ruſſia are as much ſlaves as the Africans; but humanity and morality deny that others ſhould be ſo likewiſe.

Great encouragement is now given in Holland to ſhipwrights, carpenters, and ſmiths, to remove and ſettle at Batavia.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant at Copenhagen to one in London.

"We have heard that the Proteſtant people of your country are at preſent greatly alarmed, and in a violent ferment, at a kind of *ſmuggled* act of Parliament which comes *out of the clouds*, nobody knowing the origin or propoſer of it; however, the Parliament, we are told, have paſſed it, in open violation of their oaths and the laws of their country. There is ſomething ſo ridiculous and improbable in this matter, as to make the whole incredible. Your King too has *ſworn* (has he not?) to preſerve the laws of the land, his family having been choſen for that purpoſe. Theſe circumſtances, we think, make this account impoſſible to be true; as likewiſe ſome other ill-favoured political reports, which are looked upon here as equally falſe and improbable by us who have a great opinion of the Engliſh Parliament's wiſdom and juſtice, and cannot believe that the body ſhould be ſo much corrupted in a few years, eſpecially under a ſober King. Thus matters appear to us very clearly: But if we ſhould be miſtaken, and the reports be true, good night to the wiſeſt form of government in the world (as your's is univerſally allowed to be) which cannot ſubſiſt long without a change ſomewhere or other!"

Sept. 10. By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Paris we are informed, that Madam du Barre, from the indulgence ſhewn her by the French court ſince the late Monarch's deceaſe, lately wrote a letter to the Duc de Choiſeul for liberty to retire from the convent ſhe is placed in; to which ſhe received an anſwer of which the following is a tranſlation:

"Madame,

"Though by the King's indulgence you have all your effects reſtored to you, and as much liberty as is conſiſtent with your preſent ſituation, I am deſired to acquaint you your requeſt cannot be complied with. A woman, who has had ſo long the ear of a King, muſt neceſſarily be in poſſeſſion of ſome ſecrets, the diſcovery of which might be prejudicial to the intereſts of a country, both in reſpect to its foreign and domeſtic enemies. This muſt be a concluding reaſon with you for your preſent confinement; when the temporary conſequences of thoſe may wear off, I do not doubt you'll meet every reaſonable indulgence.

Verſailles, Aug. 6. CHOISEUL."

The King of France has reſolved to augment the pay of his ſoldiers two ſols per day.

Such intelligence has been lately received from Berlin, as diſcovers the deſigns both of that court and the court of Vienna.

Letters from Dantzick inform us, that when the King of Pruſſia has ſettled with that city he will enroll all his new Poliſh ſubjects fit to bear arms, his whole army enrolled will then amount to near 300,000 men.

A Company is now forming under the ſanction and countenance of government, to trade in the South Seas. The number of adventurers, and the ſums to be advanced by each are fixed.

Orders are ſent to Scotland to raiſe three companies of Highlanders, to complete the regiment of Scotch Fuſileers.

A ſcheme is in agitation for eſtabliſhing a company of artillery in North America, who are to be independant of the detachments ſent from England.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 24.

"The new concluded peace between the Porte and Ruſſia, which appeared very ſuſpicious, ſeems now to meet with ſome obſtacles: A letter from Vienna of the lateſt date ſays, we have juſt received intelligence from Semlin, that the Grand Vizir died on the road as he was going from the army to Adrianople; his body was carried to the latter place, where he was buried without the leaſt honour paid to his dignity; which circumſtance is very ſuſpicious, and it is ſuppoſed he was killed by order; if ſo, the Sultan and Divan at Conſtantinople certainly will not give their aſſent to what he has done; we therefore expect to learn the particulars of it very anxiouſly."

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he is removed into the houſe lately occupied by Capt. Haſelton, in Front-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to the houſe he formerly lived in, where he carries on the Shoemaking buſineſs in all its various branches.

PETER JANUARY.

THEODORE MEMMINGER,

At the Golden Pelican, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, betwixt Arch and Race-ſtreets, near Anthony Morris's brew-houſe, has juſt imported from London, and other parts of Europe,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of the beſt kind of Drugs, genuine patent Medicines, Painters Colours and Bruſhes, from London; varniſh, gold leaf, ſpices and ſeeds for cordial diſtillers, juniper berries, juniper and Haarlem oil, &c.—He continues diſtilling cordials, roſe and other ſimple waters of moſt ſorts.

Orders of phyſicians and ſtore-keepers, in town and country, are thankfully received, and with all care and diſpatch complied with

† He gives the beſt price for ſnake-root.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, jun. & Co.

HAVE this day opened *A Ready Money Ware-Houſe*, in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door from the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia, where they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, choice old Antigua rum, at 7/6. per gallon; old Jamaica ſpirits and Weſt-India rum, by the hogſhead, gallon, or quart, warranted of prime quality; old Madeira wine, Liſbon ditto, brandy and Geneva, by the pipe, quarter-caſk, gallon, or quart; cordials; Florence wine in flaſks; nutmegs, and other ſpices; muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead, barrel, hundred, or ſingle pound; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ditto; Weſton's ſnuff by the dozen or ſingle bottle; excellent bohea and hyſon tea: coffee; pepper; alſpice; rice; ginger; muſtard and chocolate; dye-wood; with every other article common to the wet good buſineſs.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, and Co. having an opportunity of procuring every article in their buſineſs of the firſt quality and at the loweſt rates, their conſtant ſtudy will be, to merit the kind cuſtom of their friends in town or country. Orders carefully attended to, and immediately executed. Goods purchaſed, delivered to any part of the city.

N. B. A few crates of earthen ware to be ſold very cheap.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, JUNIOR,

HATH for ſale as uſual, at his ware-houſe, the third door from the London Coffee Houſe, joning the wet goods ware-houſe, A general aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, which he propoſes ſelling by wholeſale and retail, on the loweſt terms.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk river, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 12th of September, (inſt.) a bay HORSE, eight years old next ſpring, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet is white, if not both, is branded on the off ſhoulder, but cannot be diſcerned what it is, his mane hangs chiefly to the wrong ſide, his fore feet ſhod when he was taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

ADAM WALLACE.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-houſe and a part of the Stores in Penn-ſtreet, where the ſubſcriber now lives: If any perſon inclines to purchaſe, the whole will be ſold. Enquire of

JOHN HAZELWOOD.

At the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM *in Videl's Alley, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

DOCTOR CHOVET intends ſome time in November, to begin a Courſe of Lectures upon the viſceral anatomy and vital œconomy of the Human Body, founded on the viſible and moſt intimate ſtructure of the parts, in which will be ſhown all the blood veſſels, together with the lymphatics, glands, &c. alſo the courſe of the nerves, as they ariſe from the brain and ſpinal marrow even to their reſpective terminations; but particularly thoſe belonging to the five ſenſes: So that as theſe lectures will be delivered on his elegant Anatomical Wax-work Figures, and real preparations of the parts beautifully embalmed and prepared, the curious as well as the ſtudents in phyſick, may obtain a compleat knowledge of their own ſtructure, towards laying a foundation for a rational practice of phyſick; as this courſe of lectures will include a compleat graphycal and natural hiſtory of the Animal œconomy, without even the aſpect of a recent dead body, which often diſguſts thoſe, who otherwiſe would have both curioſity and inclination to attend that uſeful ſtudy; 'tis preſumed this method of introducing Anatomy will prove agreeable and ſatisfactory.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to SAMUEL NEAVE, late of this city, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to HARMAN and LEWIS; and thoſe who have accounts againſt him are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and immediately paid.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN. } Executors.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt inſtant (September) an apprentice lad named WILLIAM FARR, by trade a cabinet-maker, a tall ſlim fellow, with ſtraight black hair; had on a brown jacket, check ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, and old pumps with copper buckles; took with him a coat, ſtriped jacket, nankeen breeches, white ſhirt, and ſundry other things. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to New-York.

To be LET or SOLD,

A CHOICE tract of Land ſituate in Munſey townſhip, Northumberland county, containing upwards of 627 acres, well timbered with hickory, black and white oak, walnut, and ſome maple; well watered with ſprings, and a fine run of water paſſing through ſaid tract, upon each ſide of which excellent meadow may be made. Any perſon whom this may ſuit, may be accommodated with the above tract upon very moderate terms, or may have it divided into two or three lots, as may beſt ſuit the parties. For particulars apply to JOHN WIGLESWORTH, at his hardware, toy and bruſh ſhop, in Second-ſtreet, betwixt Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, where a plan of the ſaid tract may be ſeen.

N. B. Said Wigleſworth wants an active boy, of good character and morals, as an apprentice.

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

At her STORE in Second-ſtreet, four doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Fleece tavern,

BEING determined to decline buſineſs, continues to ſell at Prime Coſt, for caſh only, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all her STOCK in TRADE, conſiſting of a large aſſortment of Dry Goods.

N. B. As ſhe intends going to England early in the ſpring, requeſts all who are indebted to her by bond, note, or book account, to make immediate payment, which will prevent further trouble.

TO BE SOLD by

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

In Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton-Alley,

CHOICE *Raiſins*, *Pepper*, lamp and tanners oyl, Boſton ſhoes, ſpermaceti candles, country made woollen checked and ſtriped flannels and cottons, white ditto, hops, almonds, Fyal wine in pipes, a quantity of cod fiſh ſuitable to the Weſt-India market, ditto dumb of beſt quality, for immediate uſe.

JOHN REED's Map, and Book of References of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, are now ready, and to be ſold by NICHOLAS BROOKS, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

Maſter of the French and Latin Languages, and Librarian to the Library Company of Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends in particular, and the Public in general, that he has opened his French Academy, in the Library Room in Carpenters-Hall, where two regular Claſſes will be kept every Day, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for young Boys, and Seven in the evening for grown Gentlemen.—Ladies and others who are deſirous of being inſtructed at their places of abode, are requeſted to apply ſoon, the adverti ſer having very few hours diſengaged.

The French Language by its beauty and facility to learn has become univerſal in all Europe, and is now ſo prevalent in England that it is looked on as a very eſſential and neceſſary piece of education; beſides, it is ſo much in vogue among the modern writers, that it is impoſſible to read a News-Paper, Magazine, or even a Novel with pleaſure and profit, without a proper knowledge of it. The *American Youths* have long thought the ſtudy of it difficult, and not to be attained without an HERCULEAN labour, great fatigue, and immenſe expence; but this ill-grounded notion ſeems to have proceeded from the uncouth and diſadvantageous manner in which ſome ignorant and unſkilful maſters have communicated their inſtructions, and for want of having things cleared up to them as they went along. Every one is ſenſible, that to obtain a perfect knowledge in any Art or Science, we muſt have things unknown taught us by things which are known; this cannot be expected from a French Teacher unleſs he has been bred and educated in a French Academy.—As for the pronunciation in particular, to teach it by grammatical rules is a practice altogether abſurd and ridiculous; beſides, all the grammers are defective in this article; and to ſupport my opinion, I ſhall only ſay,

"*Pronunciatio enim nec ſcribitur, nec pingitur, nec "eam hauriri fas eſt niſi vivâ voce.*"

To be ſold by the above Daymon, all ſorts of implements and apparatus for ſtamping Linen, Books, Silk, &c. with letters and figures of various ſizes, and colors which ſtand the hardeſt waſhing and boiling.—Alſo portable Preſſes of different conſtructions, furniſhed with every thing neceſſary to print with.—He has likewiſe to diſpoſe of a few Sky Optic Balls, to be fixed in the ſhutter of a window, to make a *Camera Obſcura*, which will repreſent objects in their natural colors on a Screen, ſo that the moſt exact drawings may be made of them by any perſon who can hold a Pencil. Experiments of this curious Machine may be ſeen every afternoon, at the Library Room, in Carpenter's Hall, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

*** He lives in Fourth-ſtreet, the fourth Door from Cheſnut-ſtreet.

September 17, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Baltimore county, in the fork of Gunpowder, a convict ſervant man, named JOHN RICE, has loſt one of his eyes, has been in the country about two months, about five feet ſeven inches high, middle aged, had on and took with him a ſmall hat with the brim bound, a brown coat, blue jacket and one ſtriped ditto, a pair of light coloured breeches, white cotton ſtockings, white worſted and brown thread ditto, white linen ſhirt, oznabrigs ditto and trowſers, a pair of double ſoaled ſhoes ſtitched round the quarters, a ſilk handkerchief. He took with him a bay mare about 13 hands high, and old ſaddle. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant and mare, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have if 10 miles from home THREE POUNDS, if out of the county FIVE POUNDS, and if 100 miles the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home, and two thirds of the above reward for the ſervant alone, paid by

JOHN STEVENSON, Son of Edward.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's paſture, at the upper end of Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the 22d of September, a milch COW, of a dark brown colour, with a white face, a black ſpot over each eye, both hind legs white, and a white ſpeck on each fore foot juſt above the hoof. Whoever reſtores ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

JAMES ALLEN.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on Wedneſday evening laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man named NOAH SKINNER, by trade a houſe carpenter, aged about 22 years, is about five feet eight inches high, thin viſage and much pitted with the ſmall pox, wears his own dark brown ſhort hair and is much given to drink; had on and took with him when he went away, an olive coloured fuſtian waiſtcoat and breeches, an outſide jacket of coarſe ſtuff patched on the elbows, a white ſhirt and two check ones, one of them new, a pair of ſhoes newly ſoaled, white worſted ſtockings, and a pair of old leather breeches, a new caſtor hat cut in the faſhion, and an old beaver one. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN KEEN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, as they ſhall anſwer it at their peril.

DANCING AND FENCING.

MR. PIKE takes this method of acquainting the public that he has changed his days of teaching at the Lodge rooms to Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, as he can accommodate the young gentlemen of the Academy with the whole afternoon on Saturdays. He attends there from half paſt five in the morning to 10 o'clock, teaching the uſe of the ſmall ſword; Alſo, from ten to one o'clock, teaching dancing to the young ladies, From two to five in the afternoon, the uſe of the ſmall ſword for thoſe gentlemen who cannot attend in a morning. From five to ſeven, the young gentlemen inſtructed in dancing. From ſeven to nine o'clock in the evening, for ſuch perſons as may have forgot or had not an opportunity of learning to dance very young; they may be taught a genteel addreſs with a proper carriage if they do not chooſe dancing, or any of the modern dances.

The Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays he purpoſes to attend on ladies or gentlemen for dancing and fencing at their own houſes, or if more agreeable at his in Lombard-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

An evening ſchool on thoſe days from ſix o'clock to nine.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 24th of October inſtant will be opened, an Engliſh Grammar School, by EDWARD JOLLIE and family, at their houſe in Union-ſtreet, two doors from Second-ſtreet, where the youth of both ſexes, in ſeparate apartments, will be inſtructed in reading, writing, accounts, and all manner of needle-work. They beg leave to aſſure the Public, that a ſtrict attention to the moral conduct of thoſe committed to their care, will be invariably purſued.

N. B. If a claſſical education be required, it will likewiſe be attended to. Alſo a Night-ſchool.

MUSIC.

MR. VICTOR, Muſician to her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, and Organiſt at St. Georges in London, lately arrived here, takes this method of acquainting the Muſical Gentry in general, that he gives inſtructions on the Harpſichord, or Forte Piano, Violin, German Flute, &c. eſpecially in the thorough Baſs both in theory and practice, ſo that his pupils may ſoon come to a fundamental knowledge of that fine ſcience.

N. B. Mr. Victor intended to give a concert, and to perform on his new muſical inſtruments, but is obliged to poſtpone it for want of able hands; the one he calls Trom ba doppic con Tympana, on which he plays the firſt and ſecond trumpet and a pair of annexed kettle-drums with the feet, all at once; the other is called cymbaline de amour, which reſembles the muſical glaſſes played by harpſichord keys, never ſubject to come out of tune, both of his own invention. He is to be met with at his houſe in Callow-Hill ſtreet, near Water-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE full grown well bred Fox Hounds, and two Puppies, juſt arrived from England. Enquire of the Printer.

October 14, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Commons near this city, about four weeks ago, a dark brown MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high; ſhe was cured of the poll-evil about three years ago, whereof the marks are left, and ſhe has a little white ſpot upon her back. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, living at the place called Lebanon, in Southwark, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DANIEL DUCHEMIN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on North Point, on Patapſco River, near Baltimore town, Maryland, on the firſt of July, 1773, an Iriſh ſervant man named THOMAS DOYL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, a likely well made fellow, pitted with the ſmall-pox, liſps in his ſpeech, and has light brown hair; had on when he went away, a white country cloth kerſey fulled jacket, and a ſhort red under one without ſleeves, a pair of white kerſey breeches, oznabrig ſhirt, and an old caſtor hat much worn. He was ſince taken up and put into York gaol, and made his eſcape from Conrad Miller, of York county, on his way home, about the firſt of Auguſt, 1773; it is probable that he paſſes for a freeman, as I have heard that he was ſome time between York and Suſquehannah Ferry. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive if 100 miles from home, SIX POUNDS, if 150 miles SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, if 200 miles TEN POUNDS, if 250 miles TWELVE POUNDS, and if 300 miles the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS TODD.

Newcaſtle, October 10, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN MELON, who came into this country in the ſhip Minerva, Capt. M'Cullough, hired a horſe from the ſubſcriber about the 7th of September laſt, under pretence of going a few miles into the country, but has not ſince returned: The ſaid MELON has been in this country before, and followed pedling, horſe-jockeying, and ſelling ſervants; he formerly reſided in Charles-Town, Maryland, is well acquainted in ſeveral parts of both Maryland and Pennſylvania, and probably is gone to ſome of the back parts of one or other of the ſaid provinces, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 28 years of age, has dark brown hair cut ſhort, and is a little pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a white fuſtian coatee and waiſtcoat, with black velvet breeches: The horſe is about twelve hands and a half high, eight years old, his two hind feet and near fore foot white, and is brand-with the letter I on the near ſhoulder. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and the ſaid MELON ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above Reward, or for the horſe alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT M'ELHERRON.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 5th inſt. (October) from the ſubſcriber, near the Lower Croſs Roads, Harford county, Maryland, an indented native Iriſhman, who has been in this country but a few months, is from the weſt of Ireland and has the brogue much upon his tongue, about 24 years old, and about five feet eleven inches high, ſtrong made, has ſhort red hair, ſandy complexion, is blind of his right eye, marked with the ſmall-pox, his face remarkably ordinary, and does not commonly look at a perſon when ſpeaking to him: Had on an old black frize coat much worn, a pepper and ſalt wilton jacket, both which are too little for him, an oznabrig ſhirt, new buckſkin breeches, milled country-made blue ſtockings, and a pair of half worn ſeal-ſkin ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he took with him ſome buck or doe-ſkins to ſell, as he had no money. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, or lodges him in gaol ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, from

JACOB LEMMON.

ANDREW BURNER,

At the New Tan-yard in Frederick-ſtreet, next door to Mr. William Lavely's Brew-houſe, Baltimore, hath for ſale,

ALL kinds of leather for ſhoe-makers or ſadlers uſe, equal in quality to any manufactured on the Continent. As he is determined to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt of leather, at the moſt reaſonable rates, he therefore flatters himſelf to merit the favour of the Public's cuſtom. His friends and others in the country will be as well and punctually ſerved, by letter, as if they were perſonally preſent, and thoſe who buy a quantity will have ſuch an allowance made them as, it is hoped, will induce them to call again.

N. B. He has alſo a parcel of beſt Weſt-India dry hides to diſpoſe of.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Hath for ſale at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, and a few doors above the Black-Horſe,

JAMAICA ſpirits; Weſt India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Teneriffe wines; cordials, molaſſes, loaf and lump ſugars; Muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead, tierce and barrel; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, glew, copperas, allum, brimſtone, redwood, raiſins, lamp and tanners oil, Boſton mackarel, roſin, tar, &c. &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads of Lancaſter geneva, of excellent quality.

DUFFIELD AND DELANY,

Have juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London,

A Large aſſortment of capital DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, and Surgeon's Inſtruments, which they continue to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, as uſual.

Whereas the partnerſhip of ſaid DUFFIELD and DELANY will terminate the 10th day of February next, they earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted thereto to pay off their reſpective balances, as ſoon before the ſaid 10th of February as poſſible, to enable them to ſettle the partnerſhip accounts.—After the diſſolution of the above partnerſhip, the buſineſs will ſtill be continued by one of the partners, where all orders will be gratefully received, and executed with the greateſt care and diſpatch.

TO BE SOLD,

AND entered on at Chriſtmas, a FORGE and GRIT MILL, both well ſituated on a plentiful and conſtant ſtream, in King and Queen county, Virginia, and within 2 miles of a good navigable landing; together with about eighteen hundred acres of good land. A great bargain may be had in thoſe works for the ſake of ready money, or part, paid down.

PHIL. EDMONDSON and Co.

THE VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, from Monday the 19th to Thurſday the 29th of September laſt, are now publiſhed by HENRY MILLER, at his Printing-Office in Race-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian Alley.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the night of the 18th inſtant (October) a certain EDWARD MURPHY took a horſe from the ſubſcriber on the road between Philadelphia and Buſtle-town, rode him into town, and left him in Black-horſe Alley: The ſaid Murphy has taught ſchool, writes a good hand, and is by trade a weaver; he is a luſty portly young fellow, full viſaged, has ſhort buſhy hair of a lightiſh or ſandy colour; had on a light coloured wilton coat, a ſtriped damaſcus waiſtcoat, new buckſkin breeches, and a half worn caſtor hat; he carried with him a handkerchief with cloaths and books tied in it: One of his eyes is much ſwelled with fighting. Whoever takes up the ſaid Murphy and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by the ſubſcriber in Hopewell townſhip, New-Jerſey.

MICAJAH PHILLIPS.

IF JOHN BRIDGES, a Gardener, who lived in New York about nine or ten years ago with Mr. Cornel Gems, be now living, and will apply to GEORGE WAY, oppoſite the city tavern, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear of a perſon who has very urgent buſineſs with him.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away on the night of the 23d inſt. September, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a middle ſized red COW with a white face, and ſwallow fork in her near ear, about ſeven years old, was bought out of a drove that came through Lancaſter a few days before and is ſuppoſed to have gone that way. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid COW, and give notice to the owner ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to

GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B. It is ſuſpected ſaid Cow has been drove down without the former owner's knowledge, and if ſhe is gone back, I deſire him to prove his property, and ſend me notice.

Briſtol, October 5, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a man named JOHN CORBIT; had on and took with him when he went away, a new Wilton coat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of white ticken ditto, ſundry pair of ſtockings, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid CORBIT, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN THOMSON in Philadelphia, or

CHARLES BESSONETT.

October 5th, 1774.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newcaſtle hundred and county, a ſervant man named ROGER QUIN, about 24 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, marked with the mall pox, has brown hair; had on and took with him 3 coats, viz. 1 of blue cloth, 1 of wilton much broke at the elbows, and one of white ſuſtain pretty much tarred, 1 blue cloth jacket, 1 brown ditto, and 1 red ditto, 2 oznabrigs ſhirts, an old pair of neats leather ſhoes with buckles in them, a pair of blue duffil trowſers, and leather breeches under them, a felt hat bound with black worſted tape: it is thought he is gone by water, as he followed ſhalloping from Wilmington to Philadelphia, and took with him a ſhallop's vane. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOBUS HAINES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1774.

LOST,

On Saturday morning, the 1ſt inſt. in this city, A PAIR of worked Ruffles. Any perſon who has found them, and will return [illegible] the Printer, ſhall receive FIVE SHILL[illegible]

VOL. IV. NUMB. 160.

DUNLAP's

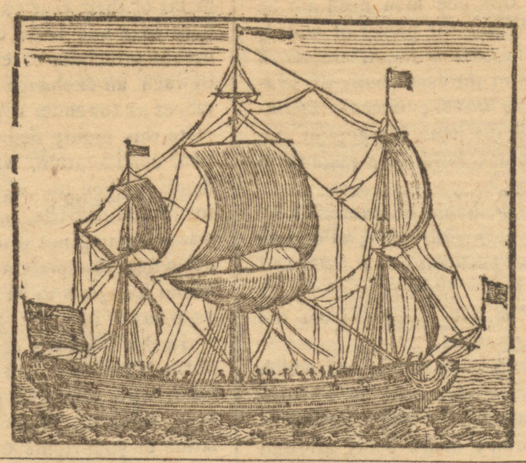
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1774.



BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 19th of November inst. at six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth — feet; bounded by ground of Isaac Snowden and others; subject to a groundrent of 30s. currency per annum; late the estate of John Snowden, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 21st inst. (November) at the house of —Yeager in Spring-Garden, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Spring-Garden aforesaid, in the Northern Liberties, on the east side of a lane or street, called Garden-street, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or less; bounded by ground of John Smith and others; late the estate of John Christfield Wolfe, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Apple-tree Alley, between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front, on Appie-tree Alley aforesaid, 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Joseph Stout, and others; subject to a groundrent of 45s. currency per annum; late the estate of Henry Reinhart; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November inst. at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the district of Southwark, the corner of Oak and Crab-streets, containing in breadth, on Crab-street aforesaid, 100 feet, and in depth, on Oak-street, 60 feet; subject to a groundrent of 10l. sterling: ——A certain other messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Duke-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 75 feet; bounded by a messuage or tenement now or late of Susanna Chapman, and subject to a groundrent of 55s. currency per annum; and all the estate, right, title and interest of James Welden Roberts, of and in a certain messuage or tenement, situate on the south side of Almond-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, late the estate of John Fuller, decealed; the whole late the estate of James Welden Roberts; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 23d day of November inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and five lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Callowhill-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of John Stillwagon and others; subject to a groundrent of 40s. sterling per annum; late the estate of Martin Noll; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 23d day of November inst. at the London Coffee-House, at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in front, on Chesnut-street aforesaid, 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet; bounded by ground of William Smith and others; late the estate of Adam Weaver; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Pluris Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November inst. at the house of William Brown, in Arch-street, near the corner of Sixth-street, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in Hudson's Square, on the south side of North-street, in this city, containing in front 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Rachel Jory and others; subject to a groundrent of Thirteen Spanish Dollars and One Third part of such a Dollar; late the estate of Michael Herbert; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Middletown, Lancaster county, on the 25th of October last, a servant man named JAMES WALLS, an Irishman, about 24 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, red faced, and has whitish hair; he formerly lived with the Widow Potts in Paxton township: Had on when he went away, an old whitish coat and jacket, check shirt, old leather breeches, old shoes and an old fur hat. He was bought from one James Hamlenton, with whom he came from Ireland in the Mercury, Capt. Mackey. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are

30 pieces of broadcloth,
20 do. forrest cloths,
10 do. coatings,
10 do. naps,
50 do. 3-4, 7-8 and yard checks,
20 do. furniture checks,
10 do. striped hollands,
15 do. oznabrugs,
30 do. linen,
20 pieces of shalloons,
50 doz. worsted hose,
30 do. silk and worsted mitts,
20 do. worked caps,
100 lb. coloured thread,
20 pair of blankets,
Cambricks, lawns, kentings, &c.

Also, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

CURRANTS, Olives, Almonds, Walnuts, sweet Oil in half boxes and quarter casks, Brandy, Lisbon and Madeira Wines, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his store near the Drawbridge.

KEYSER'S FAMOUS PILLS,

For effectually removing every appearance of the French malady, to be sold for 10s. 20s. and 40s. per box, by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Second-street, three doors above Black-horse Alley.

MANY thousands have been restored to perfect health by the use of these pills, for they cure when every other medicine fails; they are also wonderfully efficacious in curing the rheumatism, scorbutic eruptions, leprosies, white swelling, stiff joints, gout and dry gripes. At the same place may be had, an elegant assortment of jewellery, music, German flutes, best Roman fiddle strings, silk stockings of white, black and mixed colours; a beautiful collection of pictures, copper-plate writings, silver watches, globe, bell and enamelled lamps, with a curious collection of many other goods.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately, being a most extellent stand for an Inn,

A GOOD brick dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford town, (formerly Bush) Harford county, Maryland; the house stands on the side of the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is supposed there is not at this time a better stand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaser may have any reasonable credit for the whole or part of the purchase money as he chuses, on giving security.

Likewise to be sold, a plantation consisting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house and some out-houses, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Cross Roads and Presbyterian Meeting-house in Harford county. Reasonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to

JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If these places are not sold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

Wilmington, 11th month 7th, 1774.

LATELY was offered to me for sale, by a servant in Kent on Delaware, who calls himself TYMOTHIAS CROSBY, a mourning Ring in memory of Ann Nickols, which I, suspecting to be stolen, have stopped. Any person proving their property and paying the cost of this advertisement, may have their Ring again, by applying to me at Wilmington, Newcastle County.

BANCROFT WOODCOCK.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Tuesday the 18th of October last, a certain WILLIAM DELANY, an Irishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black hair tied behind, is fond of strong liquor, and when drunk (which will be as often as he can get rum) is fond of speaking much in his own praise, particularly his great abilities in school-keeping, which he has done for some time in Precipany, near Elizabeth Town, Morris County, New-Jersey, and near Little Gosham, in Orange County, New-York government, and near Duck Creek, Kent County on Delaware: He had on when he went away, a half worn castor hat, a light coloured fustian coat and waistcoat, black stocking pattern breeches, thread stockings, and new shoes with yellow carved buckles. He stole a sorrel Stallion, very low in flesh, nine years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and hand gallops when rode, and wheeses much; also a new saddle and striped saddle cloth. Said Delany served two years with Isaac Decou, Esq; Attorney at Law, in Trenton, New-Jersey, but was obliged to fly from that province for counterfeiting Charles Ogden's hand. Whoever takes up said Delany and the horse, and secures them so that the subscriber may have his horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above Reward, or for the horse alone FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reasonable charges if brought home to Middletown, Newcastle County, on Delaware.

THOMAS SCULLEY.

N. B. It is probable he may change his name and forge a pass, as he writes a good hand.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

SPEEDWELL,

JOHN JONES, MASTER;

NOW lying at Mason's wharf; will sail in three weeks at farthest. For freight or passage agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by said ship, a few bales of Scotch oznabrugs, and sail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

ALL Persons (particularly those living at a distance) who were adventurers in the first class of the Vineyard Lottery, are desired to renew their tickets on or before the 29th day of December next, by which time the numbers will be in the wheels for drawing; for should they neglect their chance in the second class, they will then be disposed of to those that apply, and scarcely a possibility of a chance in the third class, which is extraordinary great, as the whole will be prizes and no deduction. In this second class are two capital prizes of 1000 and 600, and the lowest 4 dollars. In the mean time some tickets may be had at the usual places.

JAMES ROSE,

Who kept shop almost at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, is removed to the corner house of Third and Arch streets, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Arch-street, and the sign of the Rose in Third-street, at the corner of the Friends Burying-Ground, and has out of the last vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, laid in on the very best terms, a very neat and general assortment of the following GOODS, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, for ready money only, viz.

THREE fourths, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; cotton and linen stripes; cotton hollands; striped tickings; 6-4, 6 and a half, and 7 quarter bedbunts; 9-8 brown and white Russia and Irish sheetings; Russia and Irish dowlass; Russia ravens duck, drillings, diapers, and huckaback clouting and napkening diapers; 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 diaper table-cloths; cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches; yard wide and 6-4 muslins and humhums; plain, flowered and striped silk and muslin gauzes and kentings; kenting handkerchiefs; Bandano, Romal, Barcelona and Lungee silk handkerchiefs; black neck-cloths:—A very good assortment of black sattins; India taffaties; spotted and flowered modes; ell wide and half yard persians of most colors:—A very neat and general assortment of Pompadour, light and dark ground chintz; cottons and callicoes; single and double purple callicoes; yard and ell wide India callicoes; masqueraded and striped Bengalls; blue, green, and cloth colored fine and superfine sagathies; wiltons, broad and forest cloths:—With a large assortment of shalloons; rattinets; cotton velvets; velverets and corderoys; serge denims; everlastings; dyed jeans; thicksets and fustians; moreens; durants and tammies; worsted damasks; callimancoes; russels; dorsettees; crapes and poplins; mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, cotton and thread hose, of all kinds; mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, linen, cotton, leather and silk gloves and mitts; buckram, buttons, mohair and twist; best German and Scotch oznabrugs; G. B. wool and cotton cards; playing cards; French indigo; gun powder and shot; table knives and forks:—And a large assortment of womens worsted shoes; together with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. As all the above goods were purchased uncommonly low for cash, he hopes to convince those who please to favor him with their custom, that no one will sell on more reasonable terms.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man named JOHN CAMPIN, who came in the snow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, from Waterford, about six weeks ago, by trade a butcher, about five feet eight inches high, slender made, straight long visage, small legs, has a clumsy walk, and wears his own short brown hair: Had on and took with him, a new large broad diamond check shirt without buttons, a short brown jacket without sleeves, a dark frize surtout coat with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worsted plush breeches, a pair of light coloured yarn stockings, generally not gartered, a pair of thick double soaled shoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a small brimmed old hat, speaks quick and tolerable good English, and given to liquor: It is supposed he is gone off with some of his shipmates, who may assist him in changing his cloaths, and no doubt but he may change his name. Whoever takes up the said servant, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, or secured in any of his Majesty's goals, paid by

EDWARD BARRET.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY young Negro Man, this country born; he has had the small-pox and measles, has been brought up to the farming business, and is handy amongst horses. Any person wanting such a man, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living at the Center-house in the city of Philadelphia.

SARAH SPENCE.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONGRESS,

continued from our last.

To the INHABITANTS of the PROVINCE of QUEBEC.

Friends and Fellow Subjects,

WE, the DELEGATES of the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed by the inhabitants of the said colonies, to represent them in a general Congress at Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, to consult together concerning the best methods to obtain redress of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly assembled, and taken into our most serious consideration the state of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to address your province, as a member therein deeply interested.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious resistance, had incorporated you with the body of English subjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generosity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bless to you the dispensations of his over-ruling providence, by securing to you and your latest posterity the inestimable advantages of a free English constitution of government, which it is the privilege of all English subjects to enjoy.

These hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, issued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of those advantages.

Little did we imagine that any succeeding ministers would so audaciously and cruelly abuse the royal authority, as to withhold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights to which you were thus justly entitled.

But since we have lived to see the unexpected time, when ministers of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the most sacred compacts and obligations, and as you educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from discovering the unspeakable worth of that form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we esteem it our duty, for the weighty reasons herein after mentioned, to explain to you some of its most important branches.

"In every human society," says the celebrated Marquis Beccaria, "there is an effort continually tending to confer on one part the height of power and happiness, and to reduce the other to the extream of weakness and misery. The intention of good laws is to oppose this effort, and to diffuse their influence universally and equally.

Rulers stimulated by this pernicious "effort," and subjects, animated by the just "intent of opposing good laws against it," have occasioned that vast variety of events, that fill the histories of so many nations. All these histories demonstrate the truth of this simple position, that to live by the will of one man, or set of men, is the production of misery to all men.

On the solid foundation of this principle, Englishmen reared up the fabric of their constitution with such a strength, as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars; and as an illustrious author * of your nation, hereafter mentioned, observes, "They gave the people of their colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying prosperity along with it, they have grown great nations in the forests they were sent to inhabit."

In this form the first grand right is, that of the people having a share in their own government, by their representatives, chosen by themselves, and in consequence of being ruled by laws which they themselves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark surrounding and defending their property, which by their honest cares and labours they have acquired, so that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free consent, when they in their judgment deem it just and necessary to give them for public services, and precisely direct the easiest, cheapest, and most equal methods, in which they shall be collected.

The influence of this right extends still farther. If money is wanted by rulers who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it, until their grievances are redressed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions, or disturbing the public tranquility.

The next great right is that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken from the possessor, until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reasonably be supposed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witnesses, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in

* *Montesquieu.*

open court, before as many of the people as chooſe to attend, ſhall paſs their ſentence upon oath againſt him; a ſentence that cannot injure him, without injuring their own reputation, and probably their intereſt alſo; as the queſtion may turn on points that, in ſome degree, concern the general welfare; and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a ſimilar trial of their own, may militate againſt them.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the perſon. If a ſubject is ſeized and impriſoned, though by order of government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a Judge, whoſe ſworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal reſtraint to be quickly enquired into and redreſſed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of eaſy rents, and not by rigorous and oppreſſive ſervices, frequently forcing the poſſeſſors from their families and their buſineſs, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated ſtates, by men hired for the purpoſe.

The laſt right we ſhall mention, regards the freedom of the preſs. The importance of this conſiſts, beſides the advancement of truth, ſcience and morality, and arts in general, in its diffuſion of liberal ſentiments on the adminiſtration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between ſubjects, and its conſequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppreſſive officers are ſhamed or intimidated into more honourable and juſt modes of conducting affairs.

Theſe are the invaluable rights that form a conſiderable part of our mild ſyſtem of government, that, ſending its equitable energy through all ranks and claſſes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the induſtrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the Lords, and all from their ſuperiors.

Theſe are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which, theſe colonies have hitherto ſo amazingly flouriſhed and encreaſed. Theſe are the rights a profligate miniſtry are now ſtriving, by force of arms, to raviſh from us, and which we are, with one mind, reſolved never to reſign but with our lives.

Theſe are the rights you are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exerciſe. And what is offered to you by the late act of Parliament in their place? Liberty of conſcience in your religion? No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly ſtipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws divine and human, could ſecure it againſt the deſpotic caprices of wicked men, it was ſecured before. Are the French laws in civil caſes reſtored? It ſeems ſo. But obſerve the cautious kindneſs of the Miniſters who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the ſtatute are, that thoſe "laws ſhall be the rule, until they ſhall be varied or altered by any ordinances of the Governor and Council." Is the "certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and its benefits and advantages," commended in the ſaid ſtatute, and ſaid to "have been ſenſibly felt by you," ſecured to you and your deſcendants? No. They too are ſubject to arbitrary "alterations" by the Governor and Council; and a power is expreſly reſerved of appointing "ſuch courts of criminal, civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, as ſhall be thought proper." Such is the precarious tenure of mere will, by which you hold your lives and religion.

The Crown and its Miniſters are impowered, as far as they could be by Parliament, to eſtabliſh even the *inquiſition* itſelf among you. Have you an Aſſembly compoſed of worthy men, elected by yourſelves, and in whom you can confide, to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money ſhall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the Governor and Council, all of them dependent upon, and removable at the *pleaſure* of a miniſter.—Beſides, another late ſtatute, made without your conſent, has ſubjected you to the impoſitions of *Exciſe*, the horror of all free ſtates; they wreſting your property from you by the moſt odious of taxes, and laying open to inſolent tax-gatherers, houſes the ſcenes of domeſtic peace and comfort, and called he caſtles of Engliſh ſubjects in the books of their laws. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authorized to "aſſeſs, levy or apply any *rates* and *taxes* but for the inferior purpoſes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniencies, within your reſpective towns and diſtricts." Why this degrading diſtinction? Ought not the property honeſtly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as ſacred as that of *Engliſhmen?* Have not Canadians ſenſe enough to attend to any other public affairs, than gathering ſtones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but inſulted. Nay more!—With ſuch a ſuperlative contempt of your underſtanding and ſpirit has an inſolent Miniſtry preſumed to think of you, our reſpectable fellow-ſubjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to perſuade themſelves that your gratitude for the injuries and inſults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourſelves the ridicule and deteſtation of the world, by becoming tools in their hands, to aſſiſt them in taking that freedom from *us*, which they have treacherouſly denied to *you*; the unavoidable conſequence of which attempt, if ſucceſsful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your poſterity being ever reſtored to freedom: For idiotcy itſelf cannot believe, that, when their drudgery is performed, they will treat you with leſs cruelty than they have us, who are of the ſame blood with themſelves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Monteſquieu*, have ſaid to ſuch a plan of domination, as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenſeneſs thought ſuited to the importance of the ſubject.—"In a free ſtate, every man, who is ſuppoſed a free agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government:* Therefore the *legiſlative* ſhould reſide in the whole body of a *people*, or their *repreſentatives*."—The political liberty of the ſubject is *a tranquility of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted, as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the ſame body of Magiſtrates, *there can be no liberty*; becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the ſame *Monarch* or *Senate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner.

The power of *judging* ſhould be exerciſed by perſons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and purſuant to a form and manner preſcribed by law. *There is no liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *ſeparated* from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers."

"Military men belong to a profeſſion, which *may be* uſeful, but is *often* dangerous."---The enjoyment of liberty, and even its ſupport and preſervation, conſiſts in every man's being allowed to ſpeak his thoughts, and lay open his ſentiments.

Apply theſe deciſive maxims, ſanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own ſtate. You have a Governor, it may be urged, veſted with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *adminiſtration*. In him, and in your Council is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *Judges*, who are to *decide* every cauſe affecting your lives, liberty, or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and proſperity. But ſcorning to be illuded by a tinſel'd outſide, and exerting the natural ſagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the ſpecious device, and you will find it, to uſe an expreſſion of holy writ, "a painted ſepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty and property.

Your *Judges*, and your *Legiſlative Council*, as it is called, are *dependant* on your *Governor*, and *he* is *dependant* on the ſervant of the Crown in Great-Britain. The *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judging* powers are *all* moved by the nods of a Miniſter. Privileges and Immunities laſt no longer than his ſmiles. When he frowns their feeble forms diſſolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every ſentence, beginning with a benevolent pretention, concludes with a deſtructive power; and the ſubſtance of the whole, diveſted of its ſmooth words, is—That the Crown and its Miniſter ſhall be as abſolute throughout your extended province, as the deſpots of Aſia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts and the rapacity of neceſſitous and cruel maſters? your perſons from Letters de Cachet, goals, dungeons and oppreſſive ſervices? your lives and general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, caſting your view upon every ſide, to diſcover a ſingle circumſtance, promiſing from any quarter the faineſt hope of liberty to you or your poſterity, but from an entire adoption into the union of theſe colonies.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a juſt love of our invaded rights, and united by the indiſſoluble bands of affection and intereſt, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourſelves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous conteſt, to make common cauſe with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating ſubjection under Governors, Intendants, and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of Engliſh freemen, whoſe cuſtom it is, derived from their anceſtors, to make thoſe tremble, who dare to think of making them miſerable?"

Would not this be the purport of his addreſs? "Seize the opportunity preſented to you by Providence itſelf. You have been conquered into liberty if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a ſmall people, compared to thoſe who with open arms invite you into a fellowſhip. A moment's reflection ſhould convince you which will be moſt for your intereſt and happineſs, to have all the reſt of North-America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boſton have rouzed and aſſociated every colony from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. Your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and ſtrong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political intereſts. For their own ſakes they never will deſert or betray you. Be aſſured that the happineſs of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their ſpirit to aſſert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immenſe. Heaven grant you may not diſcover them to be bleſſings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of ſentiment diſtinguiſhing your nation, to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you againſt a hearty amity with us. You know, that the tranſcendent nature of freedom elevates thoſe who unite in her cauſe, above all ſuch low minded infirmities. The Swiſs Cantons furniſh a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is compoſed of Catholic and Proteſtant ſtates, living in the utmoſt concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever ſince they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all ſocieties, who prefer the favours of miniſters, and their own intereſts, to the welfare of their country, the temper of ſuch ſelfiſh perſons will render them incredibly active in oppoſing all public-ſpirited meaſures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their ſordid induſtry, by their ſuperiors: but we doubt not you will be upon your guard againſt ſuch men, and not ſacrifice the liberty and happineſs of the whole Canadian people and their poſterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not aſk you, by this addreſs, to commence acts of hoſtility againſt the government of our common Sovereign. We only invite you to conſult your own glory and welfare, and not to ſuffer yourſelves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous miniſters ſo far, as to become the inſtruments of their cruelty and deſpotiſm, but to unite with us in one ſocial compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by ſuch an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly deſirable union, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial congreſs, may chuſe delegates, to repreſent your province in the continental Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May, 1775.

In this preſent Congreſs, beginning on the 5th of the laſt month, and continued to this day, it has been, with univerſal pleaſure, and an unanimous vote, reſolved, That we ſhould conſider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own, and that you ſhould be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect ſecurity of the natural and civil rights of all the conſtituent members, according to their reſpective circumſtances, and the preſervation of a happy and laſting connection with Great-Britain, on the ſalutary and conſtitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting theſe purpoſes, we have addreſſed an humble and loyal petition to his Majeſty, praying relief of our grievances; and have aſſociated to ſtop all importations from Great-Britain and Ireland, after the firſt day of December, and all exportations to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unleſs the ſaid grievances are redreſſed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and neceſſary meaſures, to add yourſelves to us, to put your fate, whenever you ſuffer injuries which you are determined to oppoſe, not on the ſmall influence of your ſingle province, but on the conſolidated powers of North America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cauſe is juſt, is the fervent prayer of us, your ſincere and affectionate friends and fellow-ſubjects. *By order of the Congreſs,*

HENRY MIDDLETON, *Preſident.*

October 26th, 1774.

BOSTON, *November* 3.

In Provincial Congreſs, October 29, 1774.

Ordered, That Captain Heath, Captain White, Captain Gardner, Mr. Cheever, and Mr. Devens, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency with the following Meſſage.

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE province having been repeatedly alarmed at your Excellency's unuſual and warlike preparations ſince your arrival into it, and having by this Congreſs expreſſed a reaſonable expectation, that you would deſiſt from, and demoliſh your fortifications on Boſton Neck; it muſt afford matter of aſtoniſhment, not only to the province, but the whole continent, that you ſhould treat our importunate applications with inſenſibility and diſregard. The Congreſs are poſſeſſed of a writing with your ſignature, which purports itſelf to be a meſſage to this body, although addreſſed to ſundry gentlemen by name, who officiating as our Committee, preſented an addreſs to your Excellency. We are ſurprized at your ſaying that "what we call a fortreſs, unleſs annoyed, will annoy nobody," when from your acquaintance with the conſtitution of Britain, and of the Province, over which you have been by his Majeſty commiſſioned to preſide, you muſt know that barely keeping a ſtanding army in the province, in time of peace, without conſent of the repreſentatives, is againſt law, and muſt be conſidered as a great grievance to the ſubjects; a grievance which this people could not with due regard to their freedom endure, was there not reaſon to hope that his Majeſty, upon being undeceived, would order redreſs! Is it not aſtoniſhing then, Sir, that you ſhould have ventured to aſſert, that a fortreſs, by whatever name your Excellency is pleaſed to call it, which put it in the power of the ſtanding army, which you command, to cut off communication between the country and the capital of this province, to impriſon the many thouſand inhabitants of the town of Boſton, to inſult and deſtroy them upon the leaſt, or even without any provocation, and which is evidently a continual annoyance to that oppreſſed community, "unleſs annoyed will annoy nobody?"

A retroſpect of your Excellency's conduct ſince your late reſidence in this province, we conclude will convince you of that truth, the meer hinting of which you tell us is highly exaſperating as well as ungenerous. We preſume your Excellency will not deny, that you have exerted yourſelf to execute the acts, made to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province. Although your Excellency's connexions with a Miniſtry inimical to the province, and your being ſurrounded with men of the worſt political principles, preclude a proſpect of your fully exerciſing towards this province, your wonted benevolence and humanity, yet, Sir, we pray you to indulge your ſocial virtues ſo far as to conſider the neceſſary feelings of this people under the hand of oppreſſion. Have not invaſions of private property by your Excellency been *repeatedly* made at Boſton? Have not the inhabitants of Salem, whilſt peaceably aſſembled, for concerting meaſures to preſerve their freedom, and unprepared to defend themſelves, been in imminent danger from your troops? Have you not by removing the ammunition of the province, and by all other means in your power endeavoured to put it in a ſtate utterly defenceleſs? Have you not expreſsly declared, that reſentment might be juſtly expected "from your troops" merely in conſequence of a refuſal of ſome inhabitants of the province to ſupply them with property undeniably their own? Surely theſe are queſtions founded on inconteſtible facts, which we think muſt prove that while the avowed enemies of Great-Britain and the Colonies are proteſted by your Excellency, the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the province, who are real friends to the Britiſh conſtitution, are greatly endangered, whilſt under the controul of your ſtanding army.

It muſt be matter of grief to every true Briton that the honor of Britiſh troops is ſullied by the infamous errand on which they are ſent to America; and whilſt in the unjuſt cauſe in which you are engaged, menaces will never produce ſubmiſſion from the people of this province. Your Excellency, as well as the army, can only preſerve your honor by refuſing to ſubmit to the moſt diſgraceful proſtitution of ſubſerving plans ſo injurious to this people, ſo notoriouſly iniquitous and cruel. Your Excellency profeſſes to be ſolicitous for preſerving union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, and we ſincerely hope that you will diſtinguiſh yourſelf by exertions for this purpoſe; for ſhould you be an inſtrument of involving in a civil war this oppreſſed and injured land, it muſt forever deprive you of that tranquility, which finally bids adieu to thoſe, whoſe hands have been polluted with innocent blood.—Your Excellency reminds us of the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation; we partake, we rejoice in her honors, and eſpecially revere her for her great national virtues: We hope ſhe will never veil her glory, or hazard ſucceſs by exerting that ſpirit in ſupport of tyranny.

Your Excellency's ſtrange miſconception of facts, is not leſs conſpicuous in the cloſe of your meſſage, than in many other pars of it. You have ſuggeſted that the conduct of the province for ſupporting the conſtitution, is an inſtance of its violation—to declare the truth relative to this matter, muſt be a full vindication of our conduct therein. The powers placed in your Excellency for the good of the province to convene, adjourn, prorogue and diſſolve the General Court have been perverted to ruin and enſlave the province,—while our conſtituents, the loyal ſubjects of his Majeſty have been compelled for the laudable purpoſes of preſerving the conſtitution, and therein their freedom, to obtain the wiſdom of the province, in a way which is not only juſtifiable by reaſon, but under the preſent exigencies of the ſtate, directed by the principles of the conſtitution itſelf; warranted by the moſt approved precedent and example, and ſanctified by the Britiſh nation at the revolution, upon the ſtrength and validity of which precedent the whole Britiſh conſtitution now ſtands; his preſent Majeſty wears his crown, and all ſubordinate officers hold their places; and although we are willing to put the moſt favourable conſtruction on the warning you have been pleaſed to give us of the "rock on which we are," we beg leave to inform you, that our conſtituents do not expect that in the execution of that important truſt, which they have repoſed in us, we ſhould be wholly guided by your advice, and we truſt, Sir, that we ſhall not fail in our duty to our country, and loyalty to our King, or in a proper reſpect to your Excellency.

HARTFORD, *Oct.* 7.

The General Aſſembly of this colony, in their laſt ſeſſions, in New-Haven, appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Hon. Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane, Titus Hoſmer, and Jonathan Sturgis, Eſquires, members of the General Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia, on the 10th of May next, agreeable to the recommendation and reſolve of the late General Congreſs, any three of whom to attend.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 10.

On Monday laſt a diſcovery being made, that 18 ſheep were in a ſloop in the harbour, bound for the Weſt-Indies, a number of citizens waited on the Captain, and informed him that the exportation of ſheep was contrary to a reſolution of the continental Congreſs, and thereupon obtained his promiſe that they ſhould be re-landed, and not carried out of the harbour. The people were ſatisfied and patiently waited till evening, when a report prevailing that the veſſel was to ſail that night; about two hundred inhabitants aſſembled on the wharf, appointed and ſent four perſons to wait on the Committee of Correſpondence, and requeſt their advice concerning the meaſures proper to be taken. By their advice the merchant to whom the veſſel came conſigned, was ſent for, and deſired to cauſe the ſheep to be landed and delivered to one of the Committee, appointed on this occaſion, by the people, which perſon gave his promiſe to return the ſheep as ſoon as the veſſel had ſailed. Accordingly the ſheep were landed, delivered, and ſoon after the veſſel was ſailed, returned to the proprietor; on which the people being well ſatisfied, peaceably diſperſed.

Accounts from many different quarters, aſſure us that the Spaniards have ſent a large fleet of capital ſhips, frigates, &c. with 12000 land forces, which are to rendezvous at the Havanna, before they open their commiſſion—The moſt probable conjecture is, that they are intended againſt ſome of the Britiſh dominions in America; and that it is expected France will either join them, or make a diverſion in ſome other part.

Extract of a letter dated the 9th of October, 1774, *from a Gentleman in Montreal, to his friend in New-York.*

"I muſt beg leave to trouble you to get the incloſed printed in Mr. Holt's paper, as ſoon as poſſible, and ſend me an account of the charge, which ſhall be paid (together with the poſtage of this letter)—The paper contains the reſolves of all the Engliſh inhabitants of Montreal, at a full meeting, where they ſhewed their abhorrence of the Quebec act, which eſtabliſhes the French laws in this province, and puts the lives and properties of every perſon in it, in the power of the Governor; who, when the act takes place, will have a much greater power than a Spaniſh Viceroy. The Canadians in general are greatly alarmed at being put under their former laws, of which they had long ſeverely felt the bad effects—tho' the French Nobleſſe and Gentry, indeed, are very well pleaſed with the new act, which reſtores the old, as they expect to lord it over the induſtrious farmer and trader, and live upon their ſpoils, as

they did before the conqueſt. Theſe latter, tho' greatly diſſatisfied and alarmed at this act, dare not complain for fear of the diſpleaſure of their prieſts, who rule and govern this whole country as they pleaſe; however, all the Engliſh in the province (except a few tools and dependents of the Governor) are unanimous, and determine to ſtruggle hard to obtain a repeal of this abominable act; which, if continued, would greatly hurt the trade of New-York and the other colonies joining on us. It has been ſaid that ſome Canadian regiments would be raiſed and ſent againſt you; but depend on it, none will go willingly, except their officers; and for the others, it will require a regiment of ſoldiers, to a regiment of Canadians, to oblige them to go; beſides they cannot, without ruining the country ſpare 2000 men out of it.

"You may acquaint the printer with all the foregoing particulars, that he may be able to undeceive the publick, and contradict what has been ſaid relating to this matter, in Mr. Gaine's paper, &c.

AT a general meeting of the Engliſh inhabitants of the town of Montreal, to conſult on the moſt proper and beſt method to repreſent to his Majeſty and the Parliament a true ſtate of this province, by acquainting them of the ſhare *we* have of the trade, the landed property *we* poſſeſs, the miſerable ſtate *we* found this province in, and the flouriſhing ſtate *we* have brought it to; the recompence *we* are to receive by a late act of Parliament is, to be deprived of thoſe valuable parts of *our* conſtitution, the trial by jury, and the Habeas Corpus act, and ſubjected to laws made by a legiſlative council, compoſed of people entirely dependent on the Governor, and agreeable to the deſpotic laws of France.—And that if ſuch an act takes place, as *we* ſhall have no ſecurity for *our* property nor religion (the Roman Catholic religion being by ſaid act, the eſtabliſhed religion of the country) *we* muſt be reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of living as ſlaves, or abandoning the country, and a great part of *our* property; and the province muſt return to its former miſerable ſituation.—There was the greateſt unanimity amongſt the Engliſh, when the following Gentlemen, viz. Thomas Walker, Eſq; Iſaac Todd, Eſq; Mr. James Price, Mr. John Blake, Mr. Alexander Patterſon, Mr. John Porteus, were choſen a committee to repair to Quebec, to act in conjunction with the Engliſh there, on this alarming occaſion. They likewiſe entered into a very generous ſubſcription for the expence that might attend their obtaining relief.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 14.

We are informed, that a few days ago Jeſſe Hand, Eſq; of Cape May, came to this city with a genteel ſum of money, generouſly ſubſcribed by the people of that place, to be laid out for the uſe of the ſuffering poor of Boſton.

The PUBLIC will pleaſe to take notice, that the MAYOR's COURT is to be held at the Court-Houſe in this City, on the 22d day of November inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

College of Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1774.

*** Dr. MORGAN's INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to his Courſe on the *Theory and Practice of Phyſic*, will be delivered on Monday the 14th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

†‡† On Friday the 25th of November, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, Dr. CHOVET will deliver the Introductory Diſcourſe to his PHYSYOLOGICAL and ANATOMICAL LECTURES, at his Muſeum, in Vidal's-alley, Second-ſtreet.

AGREEABLE to public notice given in the Pennſylvania Journal and Gazette, the within Gentlemen were duly elected on Saturday the 12th of November, 1774, to be a Committee for the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties and Southwark; and they are hereby requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Thurſday the 17th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed on the duty for which they are elected.

JOHN BAYARD,
ISAAC HOWELL,
BLATHWAITE JONES,
} Judges appointed to ſuperintend the election.

November 12th, 1774.

COMMITTEE.

1 John Dickinſon.	31 John Shee.
2 Thomas Mifflin.	32 Owen Biddle.
3 Charles Thomſon.	33 William Heyſham.
4 John Cadwalader.	34 James Milligan.
5 Robert Morris.	35 John Wilcox.
6 Samuel Howell.	36 Sharpe Delany.
7 George Clymer.	37 Francis Guerney.
8 Joſeph Read.	38 John Purviance.
9 Samuel Meredith.	39 Robert Knox.
10 John Allen.	40 Francis Haſſenclever.
11 William Ruſh.	41 Thos. Cuthbert, Sen.
12 James Meaſe.	42 William Jackſon.
13 John Nixon.	43 Iſaac Melcher.
14 John Cox.	44 Samuel Penroſe.
15 John Bayard.	45 Iſaac Coates.
16 Chriſtopher Ludwig.	46 William Coates.
17 Thomas Barclay.	47 Blathwaite Jones.
18 George Schloſſer.	48 Thomas Pryor.
19 Jonathan B. Smith.	49 Samuel Maſſey.
20 Francis Wade.	50 Robert Towers.
21 Benjamin Marſhall.	51 Henry Jones.
22 Lambert Cadwalader.	52 Joſeph Wetherill.
23 Reynold Keen.	53 Jos. Copperthwaite.
24 Richard Bache.	54 Joſeph Dean.
25 John Benezet.	55 Benjamin Harbeſon.
26 Henry Keppele, Jun.	56 James Aſh.
27 Jacob Winey.	57 Benjamin Loxley.
28 Jacob Ruſh.	58 W. Robinſon, joiner.
29 Joſeph Falconer.	59 Ricloff Albertſon.
30 William Bradford.	60 James Irvine.

At the particular requeſt of a number of the Freeholders of the diſtrict of Southwark, the following perſons are deſired to be added to the Committee, viz. Elias Boys, Joſeph Turner, Abraham Jones, Thomas Robinſon.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *for the County of* PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREAS a number of the townſhip Aſſeſſors, and other inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, having occaſionally met, taking into conſideration the neceſſity of complying with the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs for chooſing Committees in every city, county and town, do apprehend it neceſſary for the inhabitants of each townſhip to meet at ſome convenient place, on Monday the 21ſt inſtant, to chooſe three or four reputable Freeholders, as a townſhip Committee; and further that the ſaid townſhip Committee are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Henry Younken, on the 26th inſtant, at one o'clock, to chooſe a Committee of as many ſuitable perſons for the county of Philadelphia as ſhall be then agreed on.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Alexandria, Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 7.

"I have no news excepting that the Virginians "and the Indians have had a battle the 10th of "laſt month, on the Great Kanhawa, in which the "Virginians had 150 killed and wounded.—There "was found on the field only 19 Indians, among "which were five different nations.—This news "came to town the night before laſt."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship America, J. M'Cay, London.
Ship Jane, C. M'Cauſland, Ditto.
Ship Sally, J. Ruſſel, Briſtol.
Ship Philadelphia, J. Winning, Londonderry.
Brig Induſtry, J. Watt, Antigua.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Brig Charming Sally, E. Giſby, Guadaloupe.
Sch. Liberty, D. Kiddle, Hiſpaniola.
Sch. Betſy, R. Patterſon, Jamaica.
Sloop Betſy, E. Chappell, New-London.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sch. Betſy, F. Savage, Virginia.
Sloop Rainbow, R. Joyne, Ditto.
Sloop Edward, A. Keeble, Ditto.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Sally, F. Fearis, New-York.
Sch. Betſy, E. Rogers, Salem, New-England.
Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Liſbon.
Ship Ann, G. Forten, Briſtol.
Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, Jamaica.
Sloop Friendſhip, H. Fiſher, St. Kitts.
Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, Newbury.
Ship Proſperity, W. M'Cullough, Belfaſt.
Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua.
Ship Becky and Debby, S. Williams, Cadiz.
Sch. Delaware, E. Cooke, Salem, New-England.
Sch. Wray Galley, G. Wray, Virginia.
Snow Dickenſon, J. Johnſon, Liſbon.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Sch. Liberty, D. Kiddle, Dominica.
Brig Berwick, J. Scutt, Miſſiſippi.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Brig Induſtry, G. Aſh, Antigua.
Ship Recovery, J. M'Culloch, Newry.
Brig Anna, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Ship Union, A. Bryſon, Maryland.
Ship George, S. Martin, Liſbon.
Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz.
Ship Pomona, J. Green, Liſbon.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.
Ship Atlantic, J. Maitland, Jamaica.
Ship Richard Penn, J. All, Maryland.
Ship Sophia, S. Williams, Cadiz.
Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne, Liverpool.
Ship Margaret, R. Speir, Maryland.
Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Madeira.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Brig Union, P. Flyn, Georgia.
Sch. Bumper, E. Booker, Virginia.
Sch. Three Brothers, J Beard, Nantucket.
Sch. Catherine & Jane, J. Younghuſband, Virginia.
Sch. Rebecca, L. Drew, Nova-Scotia.
Sloop Charlotte, J. M'Gouirk, Virginia.
Sloop Hope, D. Dockray, North-Carolina.
Sloop Nancy, J. Sinclair, Virginia.
Sloop Peggy and Betſy, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Sloop Patty, J. Harris, New-London.
Sloop Betſy, E. Chappell, Ditto.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, Miſſiſippi.
Sloop New-York Packet, [illegible] Rivers, New-York.
Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Dominica.
Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, Maryland.
Sloop Catherine, J. Morris, Maryland.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.

City of Philadelphia, November 8, 1774.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Sixpence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Seventeen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 13½	2d. ditto, 0 15½	2d. ditto, 1 6½
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 15½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 15	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 14½	12d. ditto, 8 5½

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor.*
SAMUEL POWELL.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS, *without order: Addreſſed to the people of America.*

1. ALL power or government is derived from God through the inſtrumentality of Kings or the PEOPLE. Has the impartial Governor of the univerſe communicated his attributes of power, wiſdom, juſtice, and mercy to Kings only, and denied the leaſt portion of them to every other claſs of mankind? Let hiſtory decide this queſtion. The hiſtory of Kings is nothing but the hiſtory of the folly and depravity of human nature.

2. To live (ſays Biſhop Hoadly) by one man's will became the cauſe of all men's miſery. If the Bible was ſilent, analogy would teach us that the depravity and miſery of one man could contaminate and render miſerable a whole race of men. Look up then, mortals, to Kings with humility. They are *living* hiſtories of your firſt calamity. ONE MAN ſtill continues to be the ſource of miſery and depravity in all the kingdoms of the world.—God deals with all mankind as he did with the Jews. He gives them Kings *only* in his anger. We read now and then it is true of a good King, ſo we read likewiſe of a Prophet eſcaping unhurt from a Lyon's den, and of three men walking in a fiery furnace without having even their garments ſinged. The order of nature is as much inverted in the firſt as it was in the two laſt caſes. A good King is a miracle.

3. The American CONGRESS derives all its power, wiſdom and juſtice, not from ſcrowls of parchment ſigned by Kings, but from the PEOPLE. A more auguſt, and a more equitable legiſlative body never exiſted in any quarter of the Globe. It is founded upon the principles of the moſt perfect liberty. A freeman in honouring and obeying the Congreſs, honours and obeys *himſelf*. The man who refuſes to do both, is a ſlave. He knows nothing of the dignity of his nature. He cannot govern himſelf. Expoſe him for ſale at a public vendue. Send him to plant ſugar with his fellow ſlaves in Jamaica. Let not the air of America be contaminated with his breath.

4. The Congreſs like other legiſlative bodies have annexed penalties to their laws. They do not conſiſt of the gallows, the rack, and the ſtake. Theſe puniſhments belong to vindictive ſtates, and are proper only for a corrupted people. They have held out no puniſhment but INFAMY, a ſpecies of infamy which ſounds more dreadful to a freeman than the gallows, the rack, or the ſtake. It is this, he ſhall be declared in the public papers to be an ENEMY TO HIS COUNTRY.

5. The wiſdom and revenge of man have been exhauſted to find out a ſuitable puniſhment for treaſon, or for thoſe crimes which affect the liberty and happineſs of a people. The leaſt deviation from the reſolves of the Congreſs will be treaſon.—Such treaſon as few villains have ever had an opportunity of committing. It will be treaſon againſt the preſent inhabitants of the colonies: Againſt the millions of unborn generations who are to exiſt hereafter in America: Againſt the only liberty and happineſs which remain to mankind: Againſt the laſt hopes of the wretched in every corner of the world. In a word it will be treaſon againſt God. It will be to take from HIM (with reverence be it ſpoken) the power of making his creatures happy.—I do not attempt to hint at a puniſhment for ſuch extenſive and complicated guilt. Infamy is a puniſhment of the ſoul. It can only affect a freeman. The body of the wretch who is capable of violating the reſolves of the Congreſs is the only part of him which can be puniſhed. But here all ingenuity fails us. The tortures of Damien and Ravillac would be rendered abortive for this purpoſe by the longeſt poſſible duration of human life.

6. There is a ſtrange veneration for antiquity, and diſinclination for innovations in all civil as well as religious bodies. We are now laying the foundations of an American conſtitution. Let us therefore hold up every thing we do, to the eye of poſterity. They will probably meaſure their liberties and happineſs by the moſt careleſs of our footſteps. Let no unhallowed hand touch the precious ſeed of liberty. Let us form the glorious tree in ſuch a manner, and impregnate it with ſuch principles of life, that it ſhall laſt for ever. Greece, Rome and Britain would ſtill have been free, had not the principles of corruption been concealed in the elements of their conſtitutions. Let us not avail ourſelves of the *juſt* ſpirit of the times, but *bind* up poſterity to be freemen. Our Congreſs were actuated with this prophetic benevolence, when they diſſolved themſelves, and recommended a new choice of Delegates in the ſpring.

7. There is ſome reaſon to fear that the ſteps we are obliged to take to *defend* our liberties, will render us careleſs in *eſtabliſhing* them. Wiſe and good men in Britain have lifted up the curtain of futurity in America. Let us not be afraid to look through it. Ye intuitive ſpirits who ſee through the connexion of cauſe and effect. Ye holy ſpirits who have been accuſtomed to trace the operations of divine Providence. Ye deciſive ſpirits who reſolve and execute at once—Ye know what I mean. "In eternitatem pingo" ſaid a poet. Let us neither think, write, ſpeak, nor act, without keeping our eyes fixed upon the period which ſhall diſſolve our connexion with Great-Britain. The delirium of the preſent miniſtry may precipitate it: But the ordinary courſe of human things muſt accompliſh it. Britain may relax from her preſent arbitrary meaſures, but political neceſſity, not *juſtice*, muſt hereafter be the meaſure of her actions. Freemen cannot bear a middle ſtate between liberty and ſlavery. It is eſſential to the happineſs of liberty, that it ſhould be ſecure and perpetual.

8. A rotation of offices is one of the liſeguards of liberty. The right as well as the obligations to legiſlation, are alike binding upon all men. To prevent pride and exceſſive popularity, and to diffuſe knowledge and virtue are the ſureſt methods of ſecuring and perpetuating public liberty. Theſe are to be obtained only by a conſtant rotation of offices.

9. I almoſt [illegible] to live to hear the triumph [illegible] jubilee in the year 1874. To ſee the medals, pictures, fragments of writings, &c. that ſhall be diſplayed to revive the memory of the proceedings of the Congreſs in the year 1774. If any adventitious circumſtance ſhall give precedency on that day, it ſhall be to inherit the blood, or even to poſſeſs the name of a member of that glorious Aſſembly. I cannot after this, be underſtood to mean the leaſt reflection upon any one of that body when I urge, that only one half, or at moſt two thirds of the old members ſhould be returned from each colony to attend the next Congreſs. The good diſpoſitions in human nature ſometimes lead us aſtray in public affairs. Do not, illuſtrious ſenators, avail yourſelves of the gratitude and veneration of your countrymen. You have, we truſt, made them *free*. But a nobler taſk awaits you. Inſtruct them, inſtruct poſterity in the great ſcience of ſecuring and perpetuating FREEDOM.

[*To be Continued.*]

ON THURSDAY NEXT,
The ſeventeenth inſtant, at Nine o'clock, at
FOOTMAN and JEYES's
VENDUE-STORE,
The corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are,

ONE hundred pieces of ſtuffs, viz. tammies, durants, callimancoes, camblets, ſhalloons and laſtings; ſwanſkin bays, naps and plains, blue ſtrouds, half-thicks and peningſtons, ſuperfine cloths with ſuitable trimmings, Cape May worſted mitts, worſted hoſe, Iriſh linens and ſheetings, and a large aſſortment of ribbonds and Dutch lace. Alſo, two gold watches and three diamond rings, the effects of a perſon deceaſed; ſtone buckles, ſilver watches, 20 bags of coffee, houſhold furniture, &c. &c.

GOOD TALLOW CANDLES,
At 10d. per lb.
AT SHUTE's SHOP,
At the NEW-MARKET.

BROADCLOTHS AND STOCKINGS,
A very large and general aſſortment, of every price and quality; ALSO,

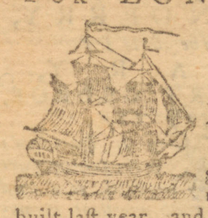
A QUANTITY of checks and Ruſſia ſheetings, blankets and rugs of all ſizes, cambricks, royal ribs, pins and gloves, plain and maccaroni velvets, with a great number of other Shop Goods freſh imported, and will poſitively be ſold at the former moderate prices for caſh, by
GEORGE BARTRAM,
At the Fleece's Head, half way between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe a quantity ſhall have ſome time allowed to pay.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered upon the firſt day of the third month next (or perhaps any time between this and then by agreeing with the preſent tenant)

A PLANTATION in the diſtrict of Southwark, about one mile from the city, very handy to the markets: There is on ſaid place a convenient dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen adjoining, a well of good water near the door, with a barn, ſtable, cow-houſe and cyder-houſe, a large bearing orchard of good fruit, and ten acres of drained meadow belonging thereto. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to ANTHONY MORRIS, near the ſaid place.

FOR LONDONDERRY



THE SHIP
MINERVA,
ROBERT MACKY,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels, having the greateſt part of her cargo already engaged. This ſhip was built laſt year, and is perfectly well calculated for the accommodation of paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at William Allen, Eſqr's wharf, or to ANDREW CALDWELL.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP
RECOVERY,
DAVID M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER;

A GOOD new ſhip, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; having great part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage apply to PETER JANUARY or GEORGE KENNEDY, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid maſter on board at South-ſtreet wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Governor Franklin, in Burlington, being pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of Delaware, and accommodated with every convenience for a genteel retirement—the Lot on which the Houſe ſtands is large, and the purchaſer may have with the Houſe about four acres of good meadow. Alſo, a new brick houſe in the tenure of Hannah Hartſhorne, having three rooms on a floor, and a large kitchen, ſituated in Burlington, a ſmall diſtance from the river: This houſe has contiguous to it about twelve acres of orchard. For terms apply to Hannah Hartſhorne, in Burlington, or Richard Wells, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Half of the money may remain ſeveral years on intereſt on proper ſecurity being given.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1774.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, this evening about duſk, a handſome gold watch with a china face and three hands, one of which tells the day of the month, maker's name Thomas Wagſtaffe; it had engraved on the back of the outer caſe in a cypher, the letters P. M. alſo the owner's name (Phebe Morton) engraved on the cap. At the ſame time was ſtolen, one white ſattin quilted petticoat, one black paduaſoy gown, one cinnamon coloured tabby ditto, one brown ducape ditto, and one crow coloured mantua ditto. Whoever will bring the above deſcribed goods to the owner, ſhall receive the reward of TEN POUNDS, and the above reward for goods and thief.

PHEBE MORTON.

TO THE CURIOUS.

JOSEPH STANSBURY hath juſt received a few curious pocket Bibles, containing the whole of the Old and New Teſtaments, with notes explanatory, hiſtorical, critical and practical: They are conſidered as a great curioſity, being the ſmalleſt and neateſt type that a Bible was ever printed with; the paper is exceeding fine, which reduces it to a very ſmall ſize; they are much valued by good judges on account of the great difficulty that attends [illegible] It is likewiſe a very *correct* edition, which makes it the more valuable. They ſeem well calculated for a companion to the Pulpit for extempore preachers, and are on the whole what is ſeldom to be met with. Pleaſe to apply at his ſtore oppoſite Chriſt Church, in Second-ſtreet, or at William Trickett's, Stationer, oppoſite Black Horſe alley in Front-ſtreet.

KITEFOOT TOBACCO,
Manufactured and ſold by
HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

ALSO,

SCOTCH ſnuff, high toaſt, rappee, low and high priced, ſcented and plain, Violet Straſburg, and the ſeveral kinds of roll and cut tobacco as uſual.——They buy empty ſnuff-bottles.

On Wedneſday next will be Publiſhed,

THE ſecond Chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers, at the Neweſt Printing-Office; alſo, of Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, of Mr. Benjamin Towne, in Front ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, and of Mr. Samuel Taylor, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of young BAY HORSES, ſingle or double; alſo a young BLACK HORSE, fit for the ſaddle. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS a certain DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who left Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, on the 22d of April laſt, in company with his brother ROBERT CAMPBELL, has not ſince been heard of; he is therefore requeſted to write to his ſaid brother, at Baſkenridge in Somerſet county, directed to the care of Mr. Thomas Burgie, at Lord Stirling's.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

BROKE out of the gaol yard, in the county of Glouceſter, on the fourth inſt. (November) a certain CHRISTOPHER MYERS that was committed for felony; he is a ſhort chunky fellow, about twenty-three years of age; had on when he broke out, a ſnuff coloured cloth jacket and a red under ditto, white ſhirt, and velvet breeches of a browniſh colour, blue ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes with white mettal buckles, and a beaver hat; he has browniſh ſtraight hair, and is about five feet three or four inches high. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid thief and brings him to Glouceſter gaol, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
RICHARD JOHNSON, Gaoler.

Chriſtiana Bridge, 11th month 7th, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED laſt night from his bail, a certain THOMAS VINER, an Engliſhman, about 36 years of age, well ſet, about 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and a tanner by trade; had on and took with him a ſuit of new blue broadcloth cloaths, two pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, two pair of new yarn milled ſtockings, one pair blue grey and the other reddiſh or fleſh colour, a new beaver hat and an old ditto, a half worn lightiſh coloured cloth coatee, lined with lightiſh homeſpun, with brown wooden buttons, and a pair of old leather breeches that have been worn in a tan-yard, &c. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thomas Viner in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought to New-Caſtle gaol, all reaſonable charges, paid by
JOHN LEWDEN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

MARY,

ROBERT GEORGE, MASTER;

NOW lying at Hamilton's wharf, has the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, is a good ſtout ſhip with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in about two weeks. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to BARCLAY *and* MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1774.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

ALEXANDER,

JAMES HUNTER, MASTER;

WILL ſail in a fortnight from this time, having two thirds of her cargo engaged. This ſhip has extraordinary good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board the veſſel, which lies at Cuthbert's wharf, or to BARCLAY *and* MITCHELL.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are indebted for paſſage, or redemptioners by the ſhip Alexander, are deſired to make immediate payment to Captain HUNTER, *to prevent their notes and bonds from being put into the hands of a Lawyer.*

FOR NOVA-SCOTIA,

The SCHOONER

REBECCA,

LEMUEL DREW, MASTER;

LYING at Morton's wharf; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to the ſaid maſter on board.

FOR BELFAST,

THE SHIP

PROSPERITY,

WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, MASTER;

ONLY one year old, ſails faſt, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; having great part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with the firſt flax-ſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid maſter on board at Samuel Miffliin, Eſqr's; wharf.

A DISTILLER,

WELL ſkilled in manufacturing GIN and CORDIALS, may immediately be employed in that buſineſs, on terms of peculiar advantage, either as a partner or otherwiſe. For particulars enquire of EDWARD BATCHELOR, Merchant, in Second-ſtreet.

Cæcil County, October 9, 1774.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a Run-away, on the 21ſt of September laſt, an Iriſhman who calls himſelf JAMES SWAINE, and ſays he belongs to Mr. EWING, mate of the ſhip Minerva; he has on a bearſkin jacket with ſleeves, one ditto without ſleeves, bearſkin breeches, new ſhoes, and [illegible] deſired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HAMILTON, *Sheriff.*

Cæcil County, September 22, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the ſubſcriber a certain JAMES PEN, alias WINHAM, an Engliſhman, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, dark complexion, ſhort brown hair, one of his arms is a little crooked, and he chiefly uſes his left hand, had on and took with him an oznabrigs ſhirt, a linen ditto, a pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather ditto, a pair of oznabrigs trowſers, dark coloured mix'd wilton coat, nankeen waiſtcoat, yellow ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, boy's new felt hat, new pumps, and ſundry other things not known. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Maryland, September 25, 1774

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from Dorſey's forge, 3 ſervant men, viz.

WILLIAM GEORGE, born in England, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured ſhort hair, pock marked, round ſhouldered, and has had his left wriſt broke which occaſions it to be much larger than his right: He is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, one check ſhirt, one oznabrigs ditto, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without ſleeves, ſmall round hat bound with black worſted binding and has a ſmall piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribb'd worſted ſtockings and a pair of pumps with ſteel buckles. Had on an iron collar.

SOLOMON BURNHAM, born in Yorkſhire and ſpeaks in that Dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, down look, ſhort black curled hair; had on and took with him, one oznabrigs ſhirt, blue grey jacket without ſleeves, leather breeches, a coarſe hat about half worn, a pair of yarn ſtockings and one pair of ſhoes and buckles; he profeſſes himſelf to be a compleat farmer. Had on an iron collar.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN, an Engliſhman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a luſty well made fellow, a little round ſhoulder'd, he is of a ſwarthy complexion, has a large bonny face, thick lips, and a very full ſet of teeth: Had on and took with him a cloth jacket, an oznabrigs ſhirt, a check ditto, oznabrigs trowſers, 2 pair of ſtockings, new ſhoes with buckles and a new felt hat.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them to the ſubſcribers ſhall have if 20 miles from home THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 30 miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if 60 miles FIVE POUNDS for each (including what the law allows) and reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.
EDWARD NORWOOD.

WAS FOUND,

A few days ago, on the Paſſyunk road,

A SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it again, by applying to the Printer and proving his property.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported in the laſt veſſels from London, &c.

AVERY elegant aſſortment of Piece Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, among which are a great variety of the moſt elegant printed velvets, velverets, corduroys and cordurets; ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths of moſt colours, with ſuitable trimmings; double milled cloths, plain and twilled coatings of all colours, flannels, baizes, duffils, blankets, &c. with an aſſortment of ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted hoſiery; copper-plate furniture, and other cottons and callicoes: Alſo, paduaſoys, ducapes, luteſtrings, mantuas, &c. &c. with too great a variety of other uſeful and neceſſary articles to be enumerated in an advertiſement; all which he is determined to ſell at the moſt moderate rates, for caſh or ſhort credit, both by *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, at his ſtore the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said BARRELL hath a number of low-priced ſilver and pinchbeck Watches for ſale.

COARSE SALT,

Remarkably white, on board the ſhip Kitty and Peggy, Capt. Copper, laying at Stamper's wharf, to be ſold by

HARPER AND JACKSON,

At the ſign of the Golden Key in Water-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM SMITH,

At his Medicinal ſtore at the ſign of the Riſing Sun in Second ſtreet,

A LARGE and freſh aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, of the firſt quality; alſo ſurgeons inſtruments and neat ſhop furniture, which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent ſorrel HORSE, five years old, near ſixteen hands high, three-quarters blooded, and very gay; he has been uſed to run in a ſulky, and is a charming chair horſe; a woman may drive him any where, and the owner believes he is without fault. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, October 22, 1774.

WHEREAS the wife of the ſubſcriber, Boatman from Whitehall and Bordentown, has behaved in ſuch a manner that I find it neceſſary to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN TAYLOR.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th of this inſtant, (October) a negro man named STANHOPE; he was ſeen paſſing through Frankford, and is thought to be in Philadelphia; had on and with him when he went away, an old blue ſurtout coat, a new red duffil double-breaſted jacket pinned, without buttons or ſtrings, tow ſhirt and trowſers, one felt and one half worn caſtor hat, and a pair of good ſhoes with mettal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT IRWIN in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at Trenton, New-Jerſey.

PATRICK COLVIN.

WAS LOST,

Some time in May laſt, between Baltimore-town and the Ferry branch,

A SILVER WATCH, capp'd and jewell'd, maker's name John Dyer, London, No. 507. Whoever has found the ſame ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, by applying to THOMAS MORGAN, Watch-maker, in Baltimore-town.

Philadelphia, 10th month 18th, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,

RAN AWAY laſt night, an indented Iriſh ſervant lad, named EDWARD DUMPHY, about nineteen years of age, a ſlim fellow, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a fair complexion, has long light coloured hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a half worn faſhionable beaver hat, a dark coloured fuſtian coatee, a jacket the foreparts light blue ſerge, and the back parts of cloth coloured coating, with white mettal buttons on it, leather breeches, ſtrong knit thread ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with ſquare plated buckles in them. He is a good looking ſmart well-behaved fellow, but is fond of drinking ſtrong liquor, and when intoxicated is of a down look, very illnatured and quarrelſome. He is capable of taking care of horſes, and rides poſtilion well; can write a good hand, and perhaps may forge a paſs if he ſhould travel through the country, with which he is well acquainted, having frequently been in different parts of this province and New-Jerſey; but it is ſuppoſed he may be lurking about this city, as he took with him no other cloaths than thoſe he had on, as deſcribed above. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

PHEBE MORTON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off, and thoſe people of his acquaintance about this city are deſired not to harbour him, as they muſt anſwer the conſequences.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the eleventh inſt. (October) from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the falls of Gun-Powder, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named WILLIAM TRAVERS, has been about three months in the country, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, middling full and red faced, a well ſet fellow, has ſhort light hair, grey eyes, has a large ſcar on the back of one of his hands, occaſioned by a burn;—Had on and took with him, a hat bound with black binding, three oznabrug ſhirts, croſs-barred ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, blue ditto much patched, four pair of oznabrug trowſers, a pair of leather breeches, a ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, a pair of old ſhoes nailed and a pair of plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if twenty miles from home FORTY SHILLINGS, if forty miles, FOUR POUNDS; if eighty miles the above reward; including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

NICHOLAS MERRYMAN, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervant, at their peril.

JOHN YOUNG, JUN.

At the Sign of the Engliſh Hunting Saddle and Fire Buckets, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the New Printing-Office,

MAKES in the beſt manner, and ſells at the moſt reaſonable rates, mens and womens ſaddles of the neweſt faſhions, alſo foot cloths, bridles, pillions, houſings, ſaddle cloths, piſtol bags, ſaddle bags, portmanteaus, and all kinds of ſaddle and military furniture, &c.

Portmanteau hair trunks for travelling, made of any dimenſion, at the ſhorteſt notice.

Fire buckets, leather caps and holſters.

He has alſo a large and very neat aſſortment of ſaddlery ware which he retails at the loweſt prices, for caſh.

Likewiſe black, green, blue, and purple ſilk velvet New-Market riding caps, (London make) exceeding neat.

N. B. Said Young has ſeveral tracts of valuable land in Bedford, Cumberland, and Northumberland counties that he will ſell cheap, or rent on very eaſy terms.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 170 acres, together with a large dwelling-houſe with two chimnies and a good cellar, a ſhoemakers ſhop, ſtables, barn, and other out-houſes, a good tan-yard and tan-houſe, with plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon for ſaid yard. There are on the premiſes five acres of meadow and ſix acres of paſture, all under fence, and more meadow may be made; a good young orchard in full bearing, a peach orchard, and ſeveral other ſorts of fruit trees; alſo about fifty or ſixty acres of cleared land, and that chiefly freſh. Said land lies on the head draft of Swan Creek, three miles from the Lower Croſs Roads, five miles from Harford, and ſeven miles from the Lower Ferry on Suſquehannah. Any perſon inclining to treat for the ſame, is deſired to apply to Mr. JAMISON, at the ſign of the Bear, or to the owner, living on the place,

ANDREW WILSON.

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Arch-ſtreet,

HAS juſt imported from London, a freſh and very neat aſſortment of beſt ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths, conſiſting of a pleaſing variety of choice colours, with linings and trimmings ſuited thereto; amongſt which are a number of ſhades ſuitable for womens cloaks, and a few pieces of double mill'd drabs for mens great coats, &c. He propoſes ſelling for a moderate profit, and ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who may be diſpoſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

JOSEPH WILSON,

Has imported in the Lydia, Capt. Dean, from Liverpool, and is now opening,

AN aſſortment of low priced linens, ſheetings, dowlaſs and oznabrigs, checks, velverets, and ſundry other articles, which he will ſell on moderate terms for caſh, or at ſhort credit.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath juſt imported in the Charming Molly, Capt. Gill, from London, and in the Margaret, Capt. Speir, from Glaſgow,

A neat Aſſortment of FALL GOODS, &c.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Has juſt imported in the brig Venus, Capt. Story, from London,

A LARGE aſſortment of [illegible] Surgeons Inſtruments, Patent Medicines, &c. which he continues to ſell on the uſual credit, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late partnerſhip of NEAVE, HARMAN and LEWIS, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſurviving partners: And as there is an abſolute neceſſity to ſettle that concern as ſoon as poſſible, it is hoped proper notice will be taken of this advertiſement, or meaſures muſt be purſued that will be very diſagreeable.

JACOB HARMAN.
MORDECAI LEWIS.

HARMAN and LEWIS have for ſale, a neat aſſortment of ſuperfine Broadcloths, with ſuitable linings.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to SAMUEL NEAVE, late of this city, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to HARMAN and LEWIS; and thoſe who have accounts againſt him are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and immediately paid.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS,
JACOB HARMAN. } Executors.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances: and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to furniſh their accounts properly proved.

ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

Imported and to be ſold by

HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

OLD Jamaica ſpirit, in hogſheads and porter caſks, fit for immediate uſe; new Jamaica ſpirit in hogſheads; Antigua rum; coffee, Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads, tierces and barrels; pimento, and a parcel of Jamaica and Spaniſh hydes.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS of the beſt quality, in hogſheads, tierces and barrels;

Weſt-India RUM;

Barbados SPIRIT, old and fit for immediate uſe;

Genuine red PORT WINE, in quarter caſks and bottles;

Old Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks;

A few dozens of right good CLARET;

A parcel of RHUBARB;

A new London made CABLE, about 9 and a half inches;

And ſome caſks of eſſence VINEGAR.

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE and Co.

This Day will be Publiſhed by

BENJAMIN TOWNE,

In FRONT-STREET,

The firſt Chapter of the firſt Book of the

AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES.

Alexandria, October 1, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

For READY MONEY, (purſuant to the laſt will of NEWTON KEENS, deceaſed) by Public Auction, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 19th day of December next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at Carr Town, ſometimes called Newgate, in the county of Loudon, and colony of Virginia,

A TRACT of valuable Land lying in the ſaid county, adjoining to the aforeſaid town, and partly bounded by the Mountain Road; containing about 1400 acres, having upon it only one ſmall plantation, and but little cleared ground: About 100 acres of the ſaid tract is under a leaſe for one or two lives at a ſmall yearly rent: There is upon it a conſiderable quantity of ground fit for improving into meadow, and it is well watered and timbered. The ſituation of this land is very convenient for trade and public houſe-keeping, being only 25 miles diſtant from Alexandria, 23 from Dumfries, and 18 from Colcheſter, all which are good markets for every thing the farmer or planter raiſes; it has alſo a merchant mill within one mile. The land may be entered upon the 25th day of December next, and deeds executed for the ſame on the day of ſale by the executors,

RICHARD LEE,
DAVID BOYD.

Philadelphia, 10th Month 17, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of unkind and diſaffected people have induſtriouſly propagated, through this city, that on the arrival of the ſhips from England this Fall, I made it my buſineſs to purchaſe a large quantity of ſeveral ſorts of Dry Goods, in order to ſell them out again at an advanced price; which report I do declare to be falſe, and do defy any perſons to appear to my face and prove that I have bought to the amount of one ſhilling's worth of Goods from them ſince the arrival of ſaid ſhips: And I do further ſay, that to the beſt of my remembrance I cannot recollect to have bought to the amount of fifty pounds worth of Dry Goods on ſpeculation, ſince I have been in trade: I am therefore really ſorry that my fellow-citizens ſhould be ſo unfriendly to me, and unjuſt to themſelves, as to propagate a report of this ſort.

JOHN HEAD.

OFFICE

For the ſale of Real Eſtates, at the corner of Black Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, next but one to Walnut-ſtreet; the lot is 27 feet in front and 123 feet in depth.

One other Houſe and Lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet; the lot is 18 feet 6 inches in breadth, and ſo continues to the depth of 120 feet, then widens to the breadth of 28 feet 6 inches, and ſo continues the further depth of 26 feet, and then narroweth to the breadth of 12 feet 6 inches, and continues that breadth to the depth of 54 feet; has the privilege of two alleys, one leading into Front-ſtreet, the other into Walnut-ſtreet: The houſe is three ſtory, well built and in good repair, has a nurſery and large kitchen behind it, with good lodging rooms over the whole.

A Houſe, Lot, Wharf and Stores on the eaſt ſide of Penn-ſtreet, a little below Pine-ſtreet; the lot is 25 feet 6 inches in breadth, including the half of an 8 feet alley, and extends in length into the river Delaware: The whole is now in good repair, and brings in a rent of 143l. per annum.

A two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot, alſo three frame Houſes and Lots on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, all ſituate between Second-ſtreet corner and Walnut-ſtreet bridge.

The following very valuable Plantations and Tracts of Land in Pennſylvania, viz.

A Plantation and Tract of 272 acres of Land on Buſkill Creek, about three miles from Bethlehem.

A Tract of 138 acres of Land on Monacaſey Creek, about ſix miles above Bethlehem, remarkably well timbered.

One Tract of patented Land on Jacob's Creek, near where it falls into Youghiagany River, containing about 300 acres, exceeding rich land.

Four Tracts of warranted Land in the forks of Kiſhkomaney River, about twenty-five miles from Pittſburgh; one 391 acres, another 385 acres, another 275 acres, and the other 358 acres.

To be Sold, or Granted on Ground-rent forever.

A good brick Houſe and Lot of Ground in the diſtrict of Southwark, is pleaſantly ſituated about three-quarters of a mile from the city, and near the New Maket.

To be Let on Ground-rent forever.

Sundry Lots on the north ſide of Branch-ſtreet.

Sundry Lots on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet.

Sundry Lots on each ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race-ſtreet and Vine-ſtreet.

Sundry Lots on each ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Elm-ſtreet and Wood-ſtreet.

Sundry Lots on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Fourth-ſtreet and Fifth-ſtreet.

One Lot on the north ſide of Story-ſtreet.

One Lot on the ſouth ſide of Story-ſtreet.

A number of Lots on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and Spence-ſtreet.

Two Lots of Ground on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet.

A number of Lots in the diſtrict of Southwark, and ſeveral Lots in the town of Richmond in Kenſington. Plans of all which are to be ſeen at the above office.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
THOMAS PROCTOR.

Sundry ſums of money to be let out at intereſt, on good ſecurity, in the city or county of Philadelphia; enquire at the ſaid Office, where all buſineſs in the Notary and Conveyancing way is carried on as uſual, by *JAMES HUMPHREYS.*

N. B. The ſum of 1000l. to be let out at intereſt for the life of a Widow, which will be put out either in one ſum, or two ſums of 500l. each.

CONVEYANCING.

ABSTRACTS of titles made and ſettled, arbitration and other bonds, awards, bills of ſale, charter parties, declarations, pleas, demurrers, copartnerſhip deeds, wills, letters of attorney, deeds of gift, marriage ſettlements, mortgages, and every other branch of conveyancing drawn, peruſed, and ſettled in the moſt accurate manner and with the greateſt diſpatch, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS one of the Attorneys of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, Sollicitor of the High Court of Chancery, and ſon of the late THOMAS GRIFFITHS of Clifford's Inn, Special Pleader and Commiſſioner of Bankrupts.

N. B. He lives at Mrs. Sarah Whitebread's in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

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POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 160.

LONDON, *Aug.* 30.

AT the meeting of the Bill of Rights on Tueſday laſt, the Gentlemen who compoſe that ſociety took the liberty of recommending to the independent electors of Great-Britain, to form the following articles into a ſolemn declaration, which the candidates whom they ſupport, ſhall be required, as the indiſpenſible condition of their being ſupported, to ſign and ſeal publickly at the general meeting, or at the place of election, binding themſelves by oath to a due and ſacred obſervance of what is therein contained:

1ſt. You ſhall conſent to no ſupplies without a previous redreſs of grievances.

2d. You ſhall promote a law ſubjecting each candidate to an oath againſt having uſed bribery, or any other illegal means of compaſſing his election.

3d. You ſhall promote to the utmoſt of your power, a full and equal repreſentation of the people in Parliament.

4th. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual Parliaments.

5th. You ſhall promote a Penſion and a Place bill, enacting, that any member who receives a place, penſion, contract, lottery tickets or any other emolument whatſoever, from the crown, or enjoys profit from any ſuch place, penſion, &c. ſhall not only vacate his ſeat, but be abſolutely ineligible during his continuance under ſuch undue influence.

6th. You ſhall impeach the miniſters, who adviſed the violating the right of the freeholders in the Middleſex election, and the military murders in St. George's Fields.

7th. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the conduct of Judges touching Juries.

8th. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the application of the public money.

9th. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to have the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons expunged, by which the the Magiſtrates of the city of London were arbitrarily impriſoned, for ſtrictly adhering to their charter and their oaths, and alſo that reſolution by which a judicial record was eraſed, to ſtop the courſe of juſtice.

10th. You ſhall attend to the grievances of our fellow-ſubjects in Ireland, and ſecond the complaints they may bring to the throne.

11th. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore to America the eſſential right of taxation by repreſentatives of their own free election; repealing the acts paſſed in violation of that right ſince the year 1763; and the univerſal exciſe, ſo notoriouſly incompatible with every principle of Britiſh liberty, which has been lately ſubſtituted in the colonies inſtead of the laws of cuſtoms.

Sept. 13. The following is ſaid to be an authentic copy of a letter very recently received from a General Officer ſome time ſince ſent to America, in a very important and critical ſituation, by a noble Lord in a very high office:

(COPY.)

"MY LORD,

"IT is with the moſt poignant regret that I find myſelf greatly neceſſitated to demand a total exemption from all thoſe reſtrictions, which are laid upon me by the private orders, and a fuller ſcope to exert more immediate powers, as the only means left me to form any hopes of effecting the great and arduous taſk I have undertaken. I have, my Lord, long known the people I have now to deal with; and am well aſſured, they are in the extent bitter enemies to all conciliatory meaſures, where they think the entrance upon them may throw an odium on their unanimity, or put their public ſpirit to the leaſt doubt. I had the honour to deliver my ſentiments and opinion to your Lordſhip, before my embarkation, on theſe people and their prejudices, which, to my great aſtoniſhment, I now find moſt obſtinately rooted; and every day brings me new fears, that I ſhall be reduced to the cruel neceſſity of doing my duty to my country and my Royal Maſter, in a way that will, I am certain, be as painful to your Lordſhip as to myſelf, and which I have moſt ſtudiouſly endeavoured to avoid. According to the expreſs commands of my moſt gracious maſter, which I had the honour to receive from him before my departure, I entered on the moſt lenient meaſures at firſt, and acted with circumſpection and ſecrecy, as my arrival added fuel to the flame of the party, as it was univerſally propagated and believed that I came to act more in my military capacity than my civil. I found the means, my Lord, to gain the ſecrets of the party, and endeavoured, by every means to convince ſome of the leaders, that I came more as a mediator than to enforce. I gave them to know, that the moſt ſoothing meaſures would be uſed if they would deſerve them; that the King deſired nothing more ardently than the affection of his American ſubjects, and a good underſtanding with his Colonies, but that it was firmly reſolved to gain an honourable and juſt reparation for the inſults offered, and the great diſobedience to his Majeſty's government and authority; and this reparation muſt be gained; this return to obedience muſt be eſtabliſhed by means the moſt coerſive and ſevere; but ſuch is their fatal obſtinacy, that every effort for conciliation was refuſed. As the military force was indeed feared, the cunning and policy of theſe people immediately ſuggeſted the means of debauching the ſoldiers from their duty, in which they had too great ſucceſs, before I could have the power of exerting my authority in ſtopping a defection, which a ſhort time would have rendered very general. I have, my Lord, offered ſuch terms to theſe deluded men, as are infinitely more lenient than they deſerve, and which, ſhould they refuſe accepting, I am determined to make ſome very ſevere examples, which I am very certain will prove the ultimate reſource I ſhall reap any benefit from, reſpecting the intent I am to accompliſh. I muſt aſſure your Lordſhip, that I ſhall have occaſion for a conſiderable reinforcement of troops, on whoſe duty and obedience dependance can be placed; and the more immediate the ſuppply, the more effectual ſervice it will render me. Your Lordſhip's judgment will point out the moſt proper, but I could wiſh that . . .

. . . . . .

may be preferred, as my intimate knowledge with them leaves no doubt of their affection to the ſervice. I have pleaſure, however, of affirming to your Lordſhip, that a conſiderable number of the moſt reſpectable people here are well affected to his Majeſty, and have very much diſtinguiſhed themſelves in oppoſition to the moſt extravagant ſchemes of the party, which is indeed a moſt violent and large majority. I have, my Lord, to the utmoſt extent of my power, executed thoſe private matters given to me in charge by your Lordſhip, and by their ſucceſs am ſtill more confirmed in your Lordſhip's profound political reſearches, and extenſive knowledge of mankind in general. I need not uſe argument to aſſure your Lordſhip, that I am moſt firmly attached to an honourable diſcharge of my commiſſion, or that I have the honour to be, MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's, in all ſincerity,

———."

BOSTON, *October* 31.

In Provincial CONGRESS, October 26, 1774.

WHEREAS in conſequence of the preſent unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies, a formidable body of troops, with warlike preparations of every ſort, are already arrived at, and others deſtined for the metropolis of this province; and the expreſſed deſign of their being ſent is to execute acts of the Britiſh Parliament, utterly ſubverſive of the conſtitution of the province: And whereas his Excellency General Gage has attempted by his troops to diſperſe the inhabitants of Salem, whilſt aſſembled to conſult meaſures for preſerving their freedom; and to ſubjugate the province to arbitrary government:—And proceeding ſtill to more unjuſtifiable and alarming lengths, has fortified againſt the country the capital of the province, and thus greatly endangered the lives, liberties and properties of its oppreſſed citizens: Invaded private property, by unlawfully ſeizing and retaining large quantities of ammunition in the arſenal at Boſton, and ſundry pieces of ordnance in the ſame town, committed to the cuſtody of his troops the arms, ammunition, ordnance and warlike ſtores of all ſorts, provided for the uſe of the province, and by all poſſible means endeavoured to place the province entirely in a defenceleſs ſtate;—at the ſame time having neglected and altogether diſregarded aſſurances from this Congreſs of the pacific diſpoſition of the inhabitants of the province, and intreaties that he ſhould ceaſe from meaſures, which tended to prevent a reſtoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

Wherefore, it is the opinion of this Congreſs—that notwithſtanding nothing but ſlavery ought more to be deprecated than hoſtilities with Great-Britain—notwithſtanding the province has not the moſt diſtant deſign of attacking, annoying, or moleſting his Majeſty's troops aforeſaid, but on the other hand will conſider and treat every attempt of the kind, as well as all meaſures tending to prevent a reconciliation between Britain and the Colonies as the higheſt degree of enmity to the province. Nevertheleſs there is great reaſon, from the conſiderations aforeſaid, to be apprehenſive of the moſt fatal conſequences; and that the province may be in ſome degree provided againſt the ſame, and under full perſuaſion that the meaſures expreſſed in the following reſolves are perfectly conſiſtent with ſuch reſolves of the continental Congreſs as have been communicated to us:

It is *Reſolved*, and hereby recommended to the ſeveral companies of militia in this province, who have not already choſen and appointed officers, that they meet forthwith and elect officers to command their reſpective companies; and that the officers ſo choſen aſſemble as ſoon as may be; and where ſaid officers ſhall judge the limits of the preſent regiments too extenſive, that they divide them and ſettle and determine their limits, and proceed to elect field officers to command the reſpective regiments ſo formed; and that the field officers ſo elected, forthwith endeavour to enliſt one quarter at leaſt of the number of the reſpective companies, and form them into companies of fifty private at the leaſt, who ſhall equip and hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice; and that each and every company ſo formed, chooſe a Captain and two Lieutenants to command them on any neceſſary and emergent ſervice: And that the ſaid Captain and ſubalterns to be ſo elected, form the ſaid companies into battalions, to conſiſt of nine companies each; and that the Captains and ſubalterns of each battalion ſo formed proceed to elect field officers to command the ſame. And this Congreſs doth moſt earneſtly recommend that all the aforeſaid elections be proceeded in, and made with, due deliberation and general regard to the public ſervice.

Alſo *Reſolved*, That as the ſecurity of the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of this province depends under Providence on their knowledge and ſkill in the art military, and in their being properly and effectually armed and equipt; if any of ſaid inhabitants are not provided with arms and ammunition according to law they immediately provide themſelves forthwith; and that they uſe their utmoſt diligence to perfect themſelves in Military ſkill; and that if any town or diſtrict within the province is not provided with the full town ſtock of arms and ammunition according to law, the Selectmen of ſuch town or diſtrict take effectual care without delay to provide the ſame.

A true Extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

In Provincial CONGRESS, *October* 28, 1774.

WHEREAS this province has not as yet received from the Continental Congreſs ſuch explicit directions, reſpecting non-importation and non-conſumption agreements, as are expected; and whereas the greateſt part of the inhabitants of this colony have entered into non-importation and conſumption agreements, the good effects of which are very conſpicuous.—Therefore,

Reſolved, That this Congreſs approve of the ſaid agreements, and earneſtly recommend to all the inhabitants of this colony, ſtrictly to conform to the ſame, until the further ſenſe of the Continental or of this Provincial Congreſs is made public. And further, this Congreſs highly applaud the conduct of thoſe patriotic merchants, who have generouſly refrained from importing Britiſh goods ſince the commencement of the cruel Boſton port-bill; at the ſame time reflect with pain on the conduct of thoſe who have ſordidly preferred their private intereſt to the ſalvation of their ſuffering country, by continuing to import as uſual; and recommend it to the inhabitants of this province, that they diſcourage the conduct of ſuch importers, by refuſing to purchaſe any article whatſoever of them. *A true extract from the minutes,*

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secry.

In Provincial CONGRESS, *Oct.* 28, 1774.

IT has been recommended by the Congreſs, That whereas the monies heretofore granted and ordered to be aſſeſſed by the General Court of this province, and not paid into the province treaſury, the ſame ſhould not be paid to the Hon. Harriſon Gray, Eſq; for reaſons moſt obvious.

Therefore, *Reſolved*, That Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, be, and hereby is appointed Receiver-General until the further order of this or ſome other Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province; whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to receive all ſuch monies as ſhall be offered to be paid into his hands, to the uſe of the province, by the ſeveral conſtables, collectors or other perſons, by order of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and to give his receipt for the ſame. And it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral towns or diſtricts within this province, that they immediately call town and diſtrict meetings, and give directions to all conſtables, collectors and other perſons, who may have any part of the province tax of ſuch town or diſtrict in their reſpective hands or poſſeſſions, in conſequence of any late order and directions of any town or diſtrict, that he or they immediately pay the ſame to the ſaid Henry Gardner, Eſq; for the purpoſe aforeſaid. And it is alſo recommended, that the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in ſaid directions ſignify and expreſly engage to ſuch conſtable, collector or other perſon, as ſhall have the ſaid monies in their hands, that their paying the ſame to Henry Gardner, Eſq; aforeſaid, and producing his receipt therefor, ſhall ever hereafter operate as an effectual diſcharge to ſuch perſon for the ſame. And it is hereby recommended, that the like order be obſerved reſpecting the tax ordered by the Great and General Court at their laſt May ſeſſion. And it is farther recommended to all ſheriffs, deputy-ſheriffs and coroners, who may have in their hands any monies belonging to the province, that they immediately pay the ſame to the ſaid Receiver-General, taking his receipt therefor. And the ſaid Henry Gardner, Eſq; the Receiver-General, ſhall be accountable to this or ſome other Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province.

And to the end that all the monies heretofore aſſeſſed, in purſuance of any former grants and orders of the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province, and hitherto uncollected by the ſeveral conſtables and collectors, to whom the ſeveral liſts of aſſeſſments thereof were committed, may be effectually levied and collected; and alſo to the end that all the monies granted and ordered to be aſſeſſed by the General Court at their ſeſſion in May laſt, which have been aſſeſſed, or which may be aſſeſſed, be ſpeedily and punctually collected; it is earneſtly recommended by this body to the ſeveral conſtables and collectors reſpectively, who have ſuch aſſeſſments in their hands, or to whom any aſſeſſments yet to be made, may be committed by the aſſeſſors of any town or diſtrict, that in levying and collecting the reſpective part or proportion of the total of ſuch aſſeſſment, therein ſet down to the ſeveral perſons named therein, they ſhould act and proceed in the ſame way and manner as is expreſſed and preſcribed in the form of a warrant given and contained in one act or law of this province, entitled, "an act preſcribing the form of a "warrant for collecting of town aſſeſſments, &c." And it is hereby ſtrongly recommended to all the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, that they without fail do afford to their reſpective conſtables and collectors all that aid and aſſiſtance which ſhall be neceſſary to enable them in that manner to levy the contents of ſuch aſſeſſments; and that they do oblige and compel the ſaid conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the directions of this reſolve, in as much as the preſent alarming ſituation and circumſtances of this province make it neceſſary for the ſafety thereof.

A true extract from the Minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secry.*

In Provincial CONGRESS, *Oct.* 29, 1774.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this province, that, in order to their perfecting themſelves in the military art, they proceed in the method ordered by his Majeſty in the year 1764; it being in the opinion of this Congreſs, the beſt calculated for appearance and defence.

A true extract from the Minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secry.*

Yeſterday arrived here ſeveral tranſports with troops on board from Quebec.

Tueſday laſt the town met according to adjournment, and having finiſhed the buſineſs before them adjourned till to-morrow.

The commiſſioned officers of the firſt regiment of militia in the county of Eſſex, commanded by Col. Brown, have reſigned their commiſſions on account of the ſaid Colonel's refuſal to reſign his ſeat at the Council-Board.

LOST,

By the ſubſcriber, on the 25th of this inſt. October, in the city of Philadelphia,

A SINGLE worked POCKET BOOK, with about Forty Pounds in New-Jerſey Three Pound bills, and ſome ſmaller bills, ſome printed blank notes, a New-Haven News-Paper, ſome receipts and other papers. Whoever ſhall find ſaid pocket book, and deliver it with the contents to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive THREE SHILLINGS on the POUND for all the money returned, and no queſtions aſked.

ROGER SHERMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 23d inſt. October, from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, three doors above Strawberry alley, an Iriſh ſervant man named GARRET FITZGIBBONS, about 5 feet 8 inches high, near 30 years of age, pale complexion, thin viſaged, weak eyes, wears his own light brown coloured hair tied; had on when he went away a half worn brown coat turned, a coarſe light fuſtian jacket, buck-ſkin breeches, thread ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, white mettal buttons, and a half worn caſtor hat. He has learned the ſaddle-tree making buſineſs; and as he writes a pretty good hand, may probably forge a paſs. He likewiſe pretends to bleeding, and for that purpoſe, perhaps, he may have a caſe of lancets about him, Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN CARE.

N. B. He is gone off in company with one CHARLES BRANNAN.

Cumberland County, Weſt New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS JOHN DRAUGHTON, of the county of Kent, on Delaware, ſold to us the ſubſcribers a certain ſloop or veſſel, called the Induſtry, in part conſideration whereof we gave the ſaid DRAUGHTON one bond, dated the 7th day of April 1773, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds, one half to be paid in ſix months, the other in twelve months from the date thereof; with a certain clauſe inſerted between the obligation and condition of ſaid bond, obliging the ſaid DRAUGHTON to make and execute to us a good and ſufficient bill of ſale within the ſpace of ſix months from the date thereof, otherwiſe the obligation to be void: And as the ſaid DRAUGHTON hath never complied therewith, this is therefore to forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as we are determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs thereunto compelled by a due courſe of law.

GEORGE M'GLAUGHLIN,
JOB DAVIS.

A NEW American Manufactory of PLAYING CARDS, carried on by EDWARD RYVES, at his houſe in Pine-ſtreet, between Front and ſecond-ſtreets; who has now ready for ſale, a large quantity of Playing Cards of different ſorts, alſo plain compt. ditto, which he will ſell at the loweſt prices for ready money.

N. B. He alſo intends ſhortly to manufacture all orts of Paper Hangings, which he will engage equal ſo any that has been imported.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 8th inſt. (October) from on board the ſhip Hill, George Marſhall, maſter, lying at New-York, an indented Engliſh ſervant man named WILLIAM LEE, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, of a dark complexion, and long brown hair which he commonly wore tied; had on and took with him, a blue coating coat and jacket quite new, with white lining, a pair of thickſet breeches, two check ſhirts, a new wool hat, a black ſilk handkerchief, one pair of blue worſted and one pair of blue yarn ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes with ſmall round copper buckles, and a few ſhoemakers tools. He was in the country before, and probably will forge a paſs and change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcriber living near the Drawbridge in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, will be entitled to the above Reward, and reaſonable charges. THOMAS HARRIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber living in Mill-Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle county, on the 20th of this inſt. Oct. at night; a dark bay mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, about 15 years old, has no particular mark but ſaddle mark. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by me JOHN WATT.

N. B. The mare is ſmall boned and ſtraight limbed, but well made in the body, and ſhe is ſuppoſed to be with foal.

Baltimore-Town, October 22d, 1774.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of HARRIS and DONNALDSON diſſolves on the firſt day of January next, by mutual conſent, and WILLIAM HARRIS is determined to quit the DRY GOODS buſineſs; they will ſell their ſtock in trade on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh only. Their goods on hand conſiſt of a large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India manufactures, a great part of which are yet in packages, being juſt arrived from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow. They have onhand a conſiderable quantity of thoſe articles which have lately aroſe to an unreaſonable dearth, a ſmall part of ſuch, to prevent monopolizing, they will ſell to their friends and cuſtomers who deal with them for other goods at the moſt reaſonable prices.

N. B. They earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to them to make ſpeedy payment, to enable them to diſcharge accounts with their creditors, and remit to their friends with that punctuality which they have always endeavoured to obſerve.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county; an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN MAHAFFEY, nineteen years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high, long viſage, ſhort ſtraight dark brown hair: Had on when he went away, a check ſhirt, the collar tied with tape or a ſtring; new coat, jacket and breeches of a London brown cloth without lining, with a turn-down collar to his coat, new felt hat with a narrow brim, new ſhoes with buckles. He arrived at Newcaſtle the 20th inſtant, in the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Cullough. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JAMES BENNET.

WILLIAM TRICKET,

Stationer and Bookbinder, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAS imported by the Charming Molly, Capt. Gill, a large aſſortment of gentlemen and ladies etwee caſes mounted with ſilver, pierced and engraved locks, Morocco and Spaniſh caſes with plain locks and claſps, Morocco and Spaniſh aſſes ſkin pocket books, Morocco and Spaniſh vallets for paper money, ladies needle caſes ſtitched with ſilver, Entick's ſpelling dictionary, large and ſmall quarto bibles with cuts or without, pewter ink ſtands of the neweſt faſhion, ſuperfine ſealing wax, and India ink, wafers of different ſorts, large and ſmall ſlates and pencils, meſſage cards plain and engraved, choice meſſitinto prints and landſkips done by the beſt hands, childrens prints and emblems painted and plain, with a variety of hiſtory books for children. He makes all ſorts of merchant account books, bound in leather and vellum with or without Ruſſia bands, and ruled to any pattern, pocket Almanacks of all ſorts for the year 1775, with blank paper between each month, bound in white, blue and green vellum with claſps and a pocket on each ſide, with all ſorts of ſtationary ware; alſo a variety of paper hangings.—Rooms neatly papered on the ſhorteſt notice.

WANTED to PURCHASE,

A SMALL Plantation or tract of Land, containing from twenty to fifty acres, ſituate any where between ſix and twelve miles from Philadelphia, or between ſix and twenty if near Delaware. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

Thirty Thouſand ACRES of LAND,

SITUATE on the waters of Juniata, in Cumberland and Bedford Counties, in the province of Pennſylvania; belonging to the late partnerſhip of

Baynton, Wharton *and* Morgan,

Commonly known by the name of THE COMPANY LANDS, *viz.*

4000 *acres on Aughwick Creek, moſtly in Clerk's Valley.*
1000 *do. on Tuſcaroro Creek, in the Path Valley.*
2000 *do. on the head of Little Juniata.*
4000 *do. on Crooked Creek, including the Great Springs, and running down both ſides of the creek to the mouth of it, and extending in front on the Juniata ſeveral miles.*
1000 *do. at the mouth of the Eaſt Branch of Juniata, and extending ſeveral miles in front along that and little Juniata upward.*
1000 *do. on Shaver's Creek.*
7000 *do. on the Beaver Dam branch of Juniata, including the Great Beaver Dams.*
800 *do. at and near the mouth of Frank's Town branch.*
2000 *do. on Vineyard Creek, and in Woodcock Valley.*
2000 *do. on Dunning's Creek, a few miles from Bedford.*
1000 *do. in the forks of Yellow Creek, 12 miles north eaſt from Bedford.*
500 *do. on Friends Cove Creek, 9 miles ſouth eaſt from Bedford.*
300 *do. on Bruſh Creek, 10 miles ſouth eaſt from Bedford.*
300 *do. 5 miles ſouth weſt from Bedford, and on the great road from thence to Fort Cumberland.*
1000 *do. on the Shawaneſe Cabbin waters, 12 miles weſt from Bedford, and on the great road to Pittſburgh.*
600 *do. on the main branch of Juniata.*
1500 *do. on the ſouth weſt branch of Little Juniata.*

30,000

Likewiſe 1000 *acres or more on Savage River and Laurel Run, near to Fort Cumberland, in Maryland.*

There is water carriage from moſt of theſe lands or their neighbourhood to Harris's Ferry, or to Middle-Town, in Lancaſter county, from whence there is a great trade up the Suſquehanna and Juniata rivers, by means of flat bottom boats, which carry from 300 to 500 buſhels of wheat. The tranſportation of which from the above lands to the Middle-Town market, coſts from 6d. to 10d. per buſhel only.

The quality of theſe lands is well known. They will be divided or ſold as they lay, as ſhall beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to RICHARD NEAVE, *Jun.* / THOMAS WHARTON, *Sen.* / *Or* GEORGE MORGAN, } *Merchants in Philadelphia.*

Letters from perſons living at a diſtance, inclining to purchaſe any part of the above mentioned lands, ſhall be duly anſwered.

ISAAC AND BENJAMIN CATHRALL,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore at Willliam Cooper's ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, which they have juſt opened,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of Linen Drapery, which they are determined to ſell at a moderate profit.

N. B. They ſtill have for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of Groceries, where inn-keepers and others may depend on the beſt of liquors, and at the loweſt prices.

TO BE SOLD BY JOSEPH WILSON,

CHOICE old Claret by the hogſhead or dozen and Red Port, of the vintage 1769, warranted genuine.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday the 18th inſt. (October) a certain DAVID CALDWELL, who lately reſided in Princeton: He was born in Pennſylvania, ſerved his time in Philadelphia, is a ſhoemaker by trade, ſuppoſed to be 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 inches high; he is thick ſet, of a ſwarthy complexion, has ſhort ſtrait dark brown hair, is a great ſnuff-taker, very talkative, and extremely apt to get in liquor: He had on a new beaver hat, a brown broadcloth coat and jacket, and check trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid Caldwell, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him, ſhall be paid the above Reward, and all reaſonable expences, by applying to Mr. THOMAS IRWIN, Merchant, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber in Princeton, New-Jerſey. THOMAS PATERSON.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 5th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Northampton Furnace, in Baltimore county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DAVID TOOL, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is well made, has grey eyes, ſhort black hair, down look, ruddy complexion, his left thigh has been broke, which occaſions him to walk lame though ſcarcely perceivable; he is an artful fellow, has run away ſeveral times and been a great diſtance back; he is a noted thief and drunkard; he has been taken up ſince he ran away, and made his eſcape about week ſince, near George Myer's, on the road York, and its now thought he will go towards the Warm Springs, in Virginia: He had with him two white ſhirts, checkered cotton jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting breeches, country thread ſtockings, and old country made ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS if taken 20 miles from home, FORTY SHILLINGS if 30 miles, THREE POUNDS if 50 miles, FIVE POUNDS if 100 miles, SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS if 150 miles, TEN POUNDS if 200 miles, and the above Reward if 300 miles, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

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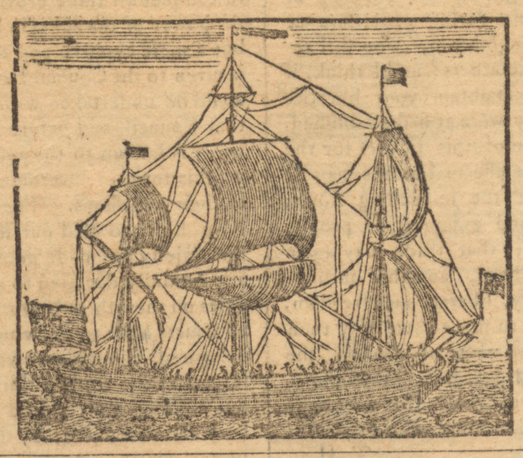
DUNLAP'S

Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Iſaac Hancock, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 114 acres; bounded by lands of Herman Umſted, and others; late the eſtate of David Rynear, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 5 o'clock in the evening, two certain meſſuages or tenements, together with a diſtillery and wharff, and all and ſingular the implements for the purpoſe of diſtilling in ſaid diſtillery occupied, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate at Point-pleaſant, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth north and ſouth about 200 feet, and in depth 300 feet; bounded by ground belonging to the eſtate of William Maſters, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan thereof to be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe and Sheriff's Office.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 29th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that commodious Inn, commonly known by the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; now in the tenure of Aſaph Willſon, containing about 45 acres; bounded by land of Daniel Briſtow, and others, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

THE large and convenient Stores on the Dock, lately occupied by Reeſe Meredith and Joſeph Wharton, which will contain above two hundred hogſheads. Apply to SAMUEL MORRIS, in Market ſtreet.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MAN, late of Warminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, by bond, note or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, to ſave further trouble; and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be ſettled by

REBECCA MAN, *Adminiſtratrix.*

A FRENCH SCHOOL

WILL be opened, by the ſubſcriber, as ſoon as a ſmall number of ſcholars are entered, where that univerſal language will be taught grammatically, and by the ſhorteſt method, as he has been for many years maſter and teacher of the ſame in South Carolina (which place he left on account of his health) and if deſired will alſo teach writing and arithmetick. In the mean time, he has the hours of 7 to 9 in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon, deſigned to teach privately. For further particulars enquire of St. D'ELLIEUT, at Mr. MARTIN JUGIEZ's, carver, in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Thurſday the 3d inſtant, (November) from the ſchooner Endeavour, lying in Langfoot's Bay Creek, Kent County, Maryland, a convict ſervant man named RICHARD COE; had on when he went away, a white flannel jacket, a pair of long canvas trowſers, a check ſhirt, a pair of ſhoes and buckles but no ſtockings: he is a tall man, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, and is a little pitted with the ſmall-pox: Perhaps he may attempt to paſs for a ſailor, and may forge a diſcharge. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, and gives notice to his maſter, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if brought to Deep-water Point, Mills River, the above Reward, beſides what the law allows, paid by

JAMES BRADDOCK, or
RICHARD HARDING.

Dumfries, October 22d, 1774.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dumfries, laſt night, three ſervant men, viz. JOSEPH FISHER, a convict and taylor, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, down look, and has a ſcar on his upper lip; had on when he went away, a blue coat and jacket, with mettal buttons, white fuſtian breeches and pinchbeck buckles.

WILLIAM BOOTH, a convict and ſailor, about five feet five or ſix inches high, has a wooden leg, which he endeavours to hide with trowſers, he is pitted with the ſmall pox, dark complexion and very black hair, he has ſundry cloaths with him.

PATRICK CREAMER, a taylor, about 21 years of age; had on when he went away, a bearſkin coat, jacket and breeches, about five feet five or ſix inches high. Whoever takes up the ſaid run-aways and delivers them to me in Dumfries, ſhall receive the above reward.

ANDREW LEITCH.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, hip ſhot, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE HITNER.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1774.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and near the Red Lion tavern.

WANTS employ, ſeveral clerks to merchants, overſeers to farms, bar-keepers to taverns, waiting men, coachmen, hoſtlers, houſe-keepers, and wet nurſes.

Wanted on hire, ſundry houſe-maids who may have good places, and ſundry apprentices wanted to ſome very advantageous trades.

Wanted on intereſt and good ſecurity, ſeveral ſums of money.

To be ſold, the times of ſeveral ſervant women.

Deeds, wills, indentures, bonds, powers of attorney, articles of agreement and other writings drawn, letters and advertiſements wrote, accounts ſtated and adjuſted, and books poſted; alſo debts collected, bills of exchange and any kind of goods ſold on commiſſion, money procured on intereſt, the brokers buſineſs done in all its branches, and buſineſs in general tranſacted and done to ſuit moſt perſons, with ſecrecy, care and punctuality, at ſaid office, by

JAMES HUME,
Intelligencer and Broker.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK HOUSE, ſituated in Market-ſtreet, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is 42 feet front and 44 feet deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good ſtore and compting-houſe; the lot is 226 feet deep, extending from Market-ſtreet to lane.

Alſo a tract of land containing 210 acres, ſituated on the north branch of Shanandoah, in Auguſta county, Virginia, called the Great Plains, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil; there is on ſaid tract a merchant mill, ſaw mill, and oil mill, all in good repair, and in the drieſt ſeaſon is plentifully ſupplied with water from a never failing ſpring, the ſource of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mills.

Alſo one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Alſo one other tract containing 570 acres, adjoining the firſt mentioned tract, is extraordinary good land, and proper for hemp, grain, or graſs.

Alſo another tract adjoining the ſecond mentioned, containing 253 acres.

The above lands may be viewed by applying to Mr. JOHN ORR, at the ſpring mills above deſcribed. For further particulars concerning the land, apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, Eſq; in Winchester.

ASHBURNER and PLACE.

Benſalem Townſhip, Bucks County, Nov. 12, 1774.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſtant, a bay ſtallion, three years old laſt ſpring, fourteen hands and a half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white hairs on his ſhoulders, and a ſpot of a cheſnut colour, about the bigneſs of a dollar, near his flank on the near ſide; he trots and canters tolerable well, has ſome white hairs above the knees by being hampered, and is ſhod before: It is ſuppoſed the above deſcribed horſe was ſtolen by a man who ſometimes aſſumes the name of FRANCIS M'CUE, and at other times of JOHN M'GUIRE; he is of a freſh complexion, grey eyes, ſandy hair, red noſe, and much given to ſtrong drink: he is about five feet ſix inches high, an Iriſhman, had a grey ſurtout, and old lincey jacket, ſtolen from the ſubſcriber the night before; a red under jacket without ſleeves, an old ragged ſhirt, tow trowſers very dirty, and old ſhoes with a buckle in one and a ſtring in the other. At the ſame time was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, an old hunting ſaddle without a crupper, the ſtirrup leathers very much broken, and one of the ſtirrup iron ſwivels broke off and the leather placed round, ſo that it ſlips much, and is hard to be kept in its place. Whoever ſhall apprehend the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and ſecures the horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

PETER VANSANT.

N. B. It is thought there did follow the horſe and thief, a large yellow dog, as he has been miſſing ever ſince.

Baltimore County, Maryland, Oct. 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, at Northampton Furnace, an Iriſh indented ſervant man named THOMAS HARNETT, about twenty-five years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, long viſage, fair complection, grey eyes, ſhort dark brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox, a thick ſquare-made fellow, has ſome ſtoppage in his ſpeech, is well acquainted in and about Philadelphia, and from that down about Newcaſtle; he has been a butcher, but has worked with a tanner in Philadelphia, alſo at ditching and grubbing, and has lived in and about Cheſnut Level: He ſays he has two brothers, William and James Harnett, one of whom lives about five miles from Philadelphia, as an overſeer for ſome gentleman, and the other about nine miles. He ſays he has formerly lived with one Hugh Steal, in Hance's Neck, near Newcaſtle, with whom he left a bond of one of his brothers to him for 60l. Pennſylvania currency, when he went home to Ireland about twelve or eighteen months ago. He had on when he went away an oznabrug ſhirt and trowſers, upper jacket of white kerſey with leather buttons, an under lapelled ditto of red ſtriped gingham with ſleeves, and white horn buttons with braſs ſhanks, coarſe country made ſhoes nailed in the heels, and an old felt hat bound round the brim. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſters may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY AND HOWARD.

FULLER AND FISHER,

Have for ſale at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of 7-8 and yard wide coarſe and fine Iriſh linens, broadcloths, hoſiery, corderoys, velverets, worſted pluſhes, Ruſſia ſheetings, 10d. and 12d. nails, and a variety of other articles, which they will ſell on very low terms for caſh only.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A SMALL CHAMBER ORGAN, with four ſtops, and mahogany caſe. Enquire of the Printer.

This day is Publiſhed, Printed, and to be Sold by

R. AITKEN,

Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, Front-ſtreet. Price bound Three Shillings,

THE Ladies Memorandum-Book, or Daily Pocket-Journal, for the Year 1775: Deſigned as a methodical regiſter of all their tranſactions of buſineſs, as well as amuſement. Containing uſeful receipts in cookery, a new marketing table, table of intereſt, common notes, &c. complete almanack, a perpetual diary, directions for the management of the kitchen and flower-garden, rules of precedency, &c. inſtructions to young ladies, relating to their conduct in life, Damarius and Phillis, or the ſweets of induſtry, ceremony of a nun's taking the veil at Rome, on pride, the beauty and the agreeable woman deſcribed, gallantry defended, modern gallantry condemned, true politeneſs defined, a married lady's advice to an unmarried female friend, quarrels between married and unmarried people diſtinguiſhed, a ſong, to a young lady, who wiſhed for retirement in a convent, a lady's prayer, on receiving a lock of hair from a young lady, Nancy, a ſong, verſes to a young lady, advice to a young lady, the batchelor's wiſh, the maid's anſwer to the batchelor's wiſh, the batchelor's choice, on happineſs, on contentment.

THE ſubſcribers take this method to inform the Public, that the Millenary buſineſs is carried on in all the neweſt and neateſt faſhions, at the moſt reaſonable rates, at their houſe in Front-ſtreet, near Almond-ſtreet. As they have newly begun they will be under the greateſt obligations to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom.

JEAN MURDOCH and
REBECCA DOWNS.

N. B. They alſo make cloaks, bonnets, caps, handkerchiefs, &c. by the doz. to ſupply country ſtores.

Dumfries, Oct. 24, 1774.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A PERSON who has near ſeven years to ſerve, who underſtands Engraving in all its different branches, ſuch as raiſing and making impreſſions on Gold, Silver, Copper, Braſs, &c. and likewiſe making ſmall cuts of all kinds, cuts arms, cyphers, and figures on plate, in the neateſt manner.

ANDREW LEITCH.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 14th inſt. a dark ſorrel horſe about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, high carriage, has a ſtar in his forehead, is branded under the mane and on the ſhoulder, is ſhod all round; he paces and canters under the ſaddle, and trots in a carriage; alſo a half worn ſaddle with a buckſkin ſeat and light coloured ſaddle cloth with green binding, and a double bitted bridle; they were taken away by a thin viſaged man who had on a blue ſurtout coat and a very ſmall brimmed hat, his name unknown. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

ISAAC PARRISH.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, Bedford county, a negro fellow about ſeventeen years old; had on a white coat and blue leggings, with ſtockings; he is ſuppoſed to have been enticed away by one ANTHONY MORNING TALER, who had on a green ſurtout, a light blue coat and blue waiſtcoat: He had with him a large black ſtallion and a large bay horſe, each of them with ſaddles. Whoever confines the aboveſaid perſons in any gaol in this province, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the negro alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB HARE.

Vincent, Nov. 14, 1774.

WENT AWAY from his uſual place of abode, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, a certain SAMUEL GINOVELY, by trade a taylor, remarkably low of ſtature, very black curled hair, black eyes, and dark complexion; he is very talkative and much given to boaſting; he is apt to get in drink and ſays he was born in Georgia: Had on when he went away, a browniſh coloured cambet coat and jacket, light coloured ſagathy breeches, a browniſh ſurtout, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and calfſkin ſhoes with yellow buckles; he took with him a ſilver watch with a China face, and a blackiſh coloured mare, low in fleſh with a remarkable long hoof, a half worn ſaddle with faded green houſings and an old bridle, both belonging to the ſubſcriber, which he took without his knowledge. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Ginovely in any of his Majeſty's gaols, and give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may bring him to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH HASKINS.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ON FRIDAY,

The 25th inſt. at Nine o'clock in the morning, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES'S VENDUE-STORE,

The upper end of Second-ſtreet,

Will begin the SALE of

ONE hundred pieces of low priced broad cloths, naps, plains, duffils, &c. with an aſſortment of ſhalloons, durants, tammies, camblets, callimancoes, and a variety of other goods, on the following terms.——Every perſon purchaſing Five Pounds worth, or more, to have ſix months credit giving a note, with ſecurity if required, and thoſe who pay ready money, to have an abatement of five per cent.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man, named JAMES STANDFIELD, 21 years old, red face, ſhort brown curled hair turned up before, and has been lately cut on the top, has a ſcar on his chin; he is five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſpeaks ſlow and broad, he is a great deceiver, and pretends to great ſanctity; had on and took with him one check ſhirt, one pair of old oznabrigs trowſers, a blue jacket without ſleeves and one mixt country cloth jacket with ſleeves, one great coat country cloth brown and white mixt, with mettal buttons on, and very large blue lining in the cape, old ſhoes, braſs buckles and an old hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, if ten miles from home TWENTY SHILLINGS, if thirty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if out of the province the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home, by

NICHOLAS SLADE.

MATTHEW MAGUIRE,

Preceptor to young Ladies, only, in the Engliſh Language, Penmanſhip, and Arithmetick,

PRESENTS his ſervice to the Public, and his grateful thanks to his reſpectable employers, and begs leave to inform them that he has lately fitted up very ſuitable apartments, for different ſchools, at his dwelling houſe, in Carter's-alley, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to inſtruct in the above mentioned branches.

In the ENGLISH LANGUAGE a particular attention is paid to accuracy in ſpelling, and all the grammar rules, and the greateſt pains taken to enable the pupil to read with a *true pronunciation*, and a due regard to the ſtops.

In PENMANSHIP a like careful regard is had to write with *freedom* and *eaſe*, from examples ſelected from the ableſt penmen; and when ſufficiently initiated into this uſeful art, they are, inſtead of being confined to a formal copy line, exerciſed in tranſcribing epiſtolary and other precedents, from the moſt eſteemed Engliſh authors, and their own abilities occaſionally put to trial, in inditing and improving their taſte and fancy for ornamental ſtrokes in penmanſhip, their performances examined and corrected in their preſence, and every endeavour put in practice to make them ſenſible of, and avoid all improprieties in diction, and all inaccuracies in writing; and in Arithmetick they are well grounded in the tables and principles of each rule. An edifying taſk will be given, each time they go from ſchool, to be rehearſed on their next attendance, and a part of one day in the week will be appropriated for a general repetition; and for their more ſpeedy improvement under his tuition, their books, copies, pens, &c. ſhall be ſo prepared, in the ſchool intervals, that they may, on their next attendance, apply directly to buſineſs.

His Public School will abſolutely be *limited* to *twenty pupils*, in the morning, and the like number in the afternoon; a regulation which will enable him to do the greateſt juſtice to each, and whereby they may make a much greater proficiency than they probably would by attending a whole day at a numerous ſchool. School hours from half after Eight to half after Eleven, in the morning, and from Two to Five, in the afternoon.

His Private School will be conducted in a different apartment (elegantly prepared for the purpoſe) and limited to *ten young Ladies*, who ſhall be formed into two claſſes, and carefully inſtructed in the aforeſaid branches, in which the tutor flatters himſelf, their improvement will ſoon be conſpicuous, ſhould he be favored with their own cloſe application and *conſtant attendance*. Hours of attendance, from half after Eleven, in the forenoon, to half after One, in the afternoon, during the winter, and from Eleven to One, in the ſummer ſeaſon.

A Night School for girls only, is opened by him, at his ſaid houſe, for the admiſſion of ſuch girls as cannot be ſpared, by their parents, or guardians, in the day time; and of ſuch ſervant girls as can bring a good character from their maſters and miſtreſſes. Punctual attendance will be given, and all diligence uſed for their ſpeedy improvement in ſpelling, reading, writing, and arithmetick. This ſchool is propoſed for the convenience and ſatisfaction of thoſe well diſpoſed perſons who are deſirous of affording their girls a neceſſary education (the greateſt benefit, perhaps, they can confer upon them) and who do not chooſe they ſhould intermix with, or be liable to the rudeneſs of boys, at Evening Schools: This prudent objection is, nevertheleſs, productive of a very grievous, and ſometimes an irremediable diſadvantage to girls who loſe the opportunity of an education, in their early and moſt ſuſceptible years, which, it is hoped, the preſent propoſal will have a great tendency to remedy and prevent.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

LOOKING over the laſt Packet, I caſt my eye on a production of a pretty extraordinary nature, and as the writer has intimated an intention of favouring us with a few more of his ſentiments, I would wiſh him to confine his ideas to the moderate ſtile of his countrymen.—There is ſuch a thing as enthuſiaſm in politicks as well as religion—both ought to be avoided, for men whoſe capacities ſoar not above the common rank, will be apt to ſuſpect that there is a degree of inſanity in a production which hurries them in an inſtant into the clouds of fancy. I would not be underſtood by the Gentleman that I differ with him in his political opinons reſpecting the general cauſe of American liberty, but I would wiſh to explode ſome tenets he has inſiſted on—I honor the Congreſs perhaps as much as any man ought to honor ſuch a reſpectable body of men—but then I conceive there may be a poſſibility of their being miſtaken; they are but mortals, and ſhould any of their brother mortals apprehend them to have erred in any of their proceedings, I ſhould think it was a duty he owed to his country to point them out.—During the ſeſſion, an inviolable ſecrecy was obſerved, and therefore no obſervations could be timely made, but if, before the 10th of May, any Gentleman ſhould think it his duty to remark on the reſolves or proceedings, he ought to be attentively liſtened to. The votes of the Houſe of Commons are publiſhed from day to day, and the ſubject is freely canvaſſed out of doors before and after they paſs into laws, and if upon obſerving the ſenſe of the nation, they ſhould find them improper, they have been repealed. I don't mean that we ſhould give oppoſition to any of the meaſures recommended by the Congreſs, even tho' we ſhould diſapprove them.—I would only contend for the right of ſpeaking our ſentiments, againſt the next meeting, whether by way of propoſing additions, or alterations.—To be ſure the idea of being perpetually *Ravilliac'd* is enough to make any man of ſenſible nerves, ſweat thro' every pore.—I acknowledge it is a *great idea*, but ſavours too much of Romiſh barbarity to be admitted into a Proteſtant's boſom. I love my country, perhaps, equal to any man on the continent, but, ſhould I ſee it going to deſtruction, and for hinting that proſpect be likely to endure this aggregate of miſery, alas! I doubt my virtue would fail, and I ſhould violently glide down the ſtream with the reſt of my brethren, therefore I beg the Gentleman would inform us whether the *bull* is irrevocably gone forth, and whether for ſpeaking my mind, like an honeſt citizen, there is certainly a danger of being eternally ſuſpended by four cords, and enduring thro' endleſs ages, the excruciating diſlocating pain of four horrid dragging ſteeds, without power ſufficient to tear off the writhing limbs.—Is there a ſenſative feeling heart that does not bleed with ſympathetic agony at the bare conception?—How think you, then, can a poor devoted victim ſuſtain the perpetual never ending Hell-like torment prepared for him by this prince of miſery?

Come ſoft ey'd Pity, view my writhing frame,
Extend one friendly glance on piercing woe;
Then ſeek the flinty heart from whence it came,
And on that heart let ceaſeleſs torrents flow.

ANTI-TORMENTOR.

From the MORNING POST.

I THINK I may with the greateſt propriety date the declenſion of our civil liberties from the preſent ſucceſſion; no ſooner did his Majeſty aſcend the throne but a total change enſued; a new miniſtry was choſen, many of the old ones were rejected, who had ſignalized themſelves for their wiſdom and abilities during the late glorious reign, and the ſhameful conſequence is ſtill recent; a peace was concluded with the conquered on their own terms; a few of our miniſtry enriched themſelves at the expence of our nation's proſperity; this will forever ſully our Britiſh annals, and our children yet unborn will curſe the infamous projectors of ſo productive a treaty. But to proceed; is it not an undeniable fact, that the treaſury has been opened at every election in order to obtain a majority in the Houſe of Commons? A majority who are to be dictated entirely by the court; what are we not to expect then from ſuch a proſtituted Houſe? No wonder that we groan under ſuch an enormous load of taxes; no wonder the Americans feel the like oppreſſion; but how unconſtitutional, how unprecedented to tax thoſe loyal people? how deſtructive to our commerce with them, how does it diſaffect their hearts towards the mother country? They have ſtill acted with vigor in oppoſing ſo deſtructive a meaſure, and it is my ſincere wiſh that they may with their blood defend their glorious privileges, and think it an honour to die in protecting their valuable charters as at firſt eſtabliſhed. It is not to be wondered at that juſtice is ſo partially adminiſtered, when we conſider the inattention of our miniſtry to the national intereſt. Murderers to go unpuniſhed, nay rewarded for ſhedding the blood of their countrymen! this is rebelling againſt the ſkies, diſobeying the commands of Heaven; and a monarch might with equal propriety invoke deſtruction on his head, as dare to pardon this inhuman breach of the law. But this is not the only ſtab our laws, our conſtitution has received, we have to complain of the right of election being violated, that grand privilege on which the baſis of our conſtitution depends; and of all other infringements on the liberty of the ſubject, this has the moſt deſtructive tendency: no ſooner was this power uſurped, but our liberties began to totter, for what can be more dangerous to the conſtitution than a Parliament's chuſing their own members, rejecting among themſelves a repreſentative legally choſen by a great majority? But there is another wound which our conſtitution has received, namely, an infringement on the liberty of the preſs. Good God! how are our noble privileges loſt? our glorious liberties, which were at firſt founded on the broad baſis of reaſon and humanity, dwindled into the moſt deſpotic ſlavery! Let us weep, my countrymen. How is our fine gold changed! our poliſhed ſilver become dim! tell it not on the coaſts of Gallia; publiſh it not amongſt the haughty Spaniards, leſt they rejoice; leſt they imperiouſly triumph over us. Oh! my countrymen! rouze from the lethargy you have ſo long lain in; defend your glorious privileges at the expence of your blood; oppoſe thoſe daring oppreſſors of your country; act like Engliſhmen, who ſtill retain the ſpirit of your forefathers: and I think, if your greateſt honour to maintain your liberties free and unſpotted as they were at firſt eſtabliſhed. I ſhall now take my leave of this ſubject for the preſent, hoping that ſome effectual means may be made uſe of, to prevent the impending ſtorm, that we may live a free and independent people, happy amongſt ourſelves; that trade may again rear her once flouriſhing head, and that on both ſides the Atlantic, plenty, liberty, and freedom, may redound from ſhore to ſhore: we may then ſmile at the ſecret machinations of France, the open attempts of Spain; diſregarding all their plots; happy amongſt ourſelves, enjoying the privileges of a free people, under the ſmiles of an auſpicious government.

T. H.

To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Good Mr. PRINTER,

IF private concerns may be heard in theſe publick times, I beg leave to have a little room in your paper. I am a countryman with a wife and a great family of children, lately come to town to try for an honeſt living amongſt you.—By induſtry and good management I was enabled to bring with me a good cow, on whoſe milk my little flock had long ſubſiſted;—not having enough of the one thing needful, I could not procure a paſture, and was therefore obliged, amongſt other poor people, to turn her to graze on the commons; but ſoon, to the inexpreſſible confuſion of my whole houſhold, ſhe diſappeared, and I can obtain no tidings of her. Now, what I want of you, good Mr. Printer, is not ſo much to find my cow again, but that you and I may lay our heads together to prevent my loſing another, if I ſhould ever be able to raiſe money enough to buy one. I remember to have raed in the Old England Papers, how, when a man has beeen afflicted with ſome ſore diſorder he has publiſhed his caſe, and called upon good charitable Chriſtian doctors to help him; and I have read how that great relief has been afforded through the news-papers.—And I ſhould be glad to know why a man has not as much reaſon to hope for ſuch charitable Chriſtian ſervice from a lawyer as well as a doctor, where the caſe requires it?—However, as I ſaid before, Mr. Printer, if you and I can lay our heads together perhaps we may get advice that may, one day, ſerve you as well as me, if your cow ſhould ever run away. Then, good charitable Gentlemen lawyers, if ſuch there be, I ſay if ſuch there be, becauſe a poor countryman can't be ſuppoſed to know the ways of the town, pray ſome of you who have more advice than you can get ready money for, inform a poor countryman, in behalf of himſelf and fellow ſufferers, firſt, whether any perſon keeping a ſtray cow, or other creature within his encloſures, is not obliged to give public notice thereof within a limitted time; if ſo, how is that notice to be conveyed? Is it by a dirty, ill-written advertiſement, at a country tavern, a public crying on a maket day, or a full deſcription in an Engliſh news-paper? The firſt I may never ſee, and the ſecond I may never hear of, but the third I ſhould certainly derive ſome benefit from. Now, pray Mr. lawyer, if a lawyer will take the pains to ſpeak without a fee, which of theſe modes does the law preſcribe, and what is the penalty of non-compliance on the part of the perſon detaining the ſtray? If the law is deficient and you can prevail on the Aſſembly to paſs an act to oblige all perſons taking up ſtrays to ſend, forthwith, a deſcription to the publick papers, under a heavy penalty for neglect, I apprehend much family diſtreſs might be prevented. If precedents are lacking in the courts, for ſuch gratis caſes as theſe, and we ſhould thereby fail in our deſign, I hereby promiſe that if, by this means I get my Cooſhy again, and you will leave your name with the printer, he ſhall direct you where to find as good a bowl of ſyllabub as currant wine, new milk and nutmeg can make, to a draught of which both he and you ſhall be heartily welcomed, by an

Injured ſuffering Countryman.

PETERSBURGH, July 29.

WE were greatly ſurprized here laſt week at the arrival of the regiment of Welicolontſki, a regiment of infantry, another of Hungarian Huſſars, and the two pulks of Coſſacks; we know not the reaſon for their arrival, but have juſt learned that they have received orders to march for Moſcow.

Naples, Aug. 23. Prayers for rain are offered up in all the churches of this city, the drought having been of ſo long continuance.

Florence, Aug. 23. The exeſſive heat, and the total want of rain for more than two months in moſt parts of Italy, have greatly prejudiced the harveſt. The great Duke is uſing all the means in his power to get ſupplies of corn from other countries.

Vienna, Aug. 27. It is generally reported here that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has uttered ſome very offenſive reflections to our Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh, concerning the encroachment which our troops have made upon the limits of the Poliſh republic, contrary to the late treaty; and we hear that ſince that time certain inſtructions have been ſent from our court to the Ambaſſador at Peterſburgh.

LONDON, *Sept.* 12.

Extract of a private letter from Warſaw, Aug. 26.

"The intereſt which our three neighbouring united plunderers had, by inſiſting to eſtabliſh the Council Permanent (the worſt of all Ariſtocratical forms of government) is very plain. Theſe three united violating powers, being ſenſible that their poſſeſſion of this country had not the leaſt foundation according to the law of nations, and that it might one day or other be reclaimed by a Poliſh King, or rather a Poliſh King might join his intereſt with one of theſe three allied powers, and commence a war againſt the other two, in order to re-conquer all thoſe provinces, they have limitted the power of the King in ſuch a manner, that he is but a mere cypher, and the only legiſlative power is given to the Council Permanent; ſo that nothing could be undertaken without a previous debate in that Council, and before any thing is reſolved upon, it is known to the public; ſo that by inſtituting this form of government, they are now ſecure in their poſſeſſions. The manner with which they have hitherto uſed our King is really ſhameful; his Majeſty has made public all their proceedings, and candidly declared to a deputation of the delegates on the 7th inſt. every violent ſtep theſe united courts have taken within theſe two years. The delegated commiſſion was to reſolve upon every ſubject as the repreſentatives of the whole nation; but nothing was reſolved upon without force, bribery and threatning, by the miniſters of the three united courts. At different audiences theſe three miniſters had of the King during the whole time of trouble, they generally told his Majeſty in the name of the three royal robbers, that in caſe he would not give his aſſent to ſuch and ſuch a thing, 33,000 men from each power would immediately be ordered into Poland, which troops ſhould do nothing but trouble, torment, and plague the people as much as poſſible, and in the mean time manifeſtoes ſhould be diſtributed among the people, that the King is the cauſe of all theſe misfortunes on account of his private intereſts, ſo that his life will not be ſecure in his own palace. This is the manner they have treated the King, the Delegates and the nation, to the everlaſting ſcandal of the age, of tyranny, power, and corruption.

Extract of a letter from Vienna Aug. 24.

"It is aſſured that the Porte is to reſtore ſome provinces which the Houſe of Auſtria formerly poſſeſſed; and that the Grand Signor conſented that Poland ſhall remain diſmembered as it actually is. Auſtria and Pruſſia are guarantees of the treaty of peace concluded the 21ſt of July laſt."

It is a well-known maxim among gardeners that a dead dog or cat thrown upon the roots of a vine, and afterwards covered up with earth is remarkably efficacious in making ſuch vines to bear. The following fact, though, like many other philoſophical experiments it may ſeem attended with cruelty, yet is ſo very illuſtrative of this ſubject, and at the ſame time ſo curious, that it will well warrant our giving it here:

Extract of a letter from Mans, Aug. 10.

"Having two fig-trees, which, to all appearance, were abſolutely dead, I revived them by the following proceſs: I uncovered the foot of theſe trees from eighteen inches to two feet around, and cropped off part of the hairy fibres with ſciſſars. I then covered up the roots again, putting over them a litter of ſix young puppies juſt whelped, which I had boiled down in water to the conſiſtence of paſte. Afterwards I filled up the void with ſome light earth taken from a pit in my garden at a very great diſtance from the trees. My fig-trees, which were only the ſhoots of an old trunk no longer in being, might about four years ago be an inch in diameter: But at preſent they are ſixteen inches round, and muſt this year have props put under them, on account of the great over-burthen of their fruit, which exceeds all imagination."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 29.

"His Imperial Majeſty goes on with great vigour and aſſiduity in his preparations towards taking poſſeſſion of the Venetian provinces of Dalmatia and Morlachia, in which it is expected he will meet the greateſt oppoſition, as the Venetians have ſtrengthened all their garriſons in thoſe provinces with great numbers of men, and have thrown in very large quantities of military ſtores and proviſions, ſo that moſt of the garriſons are now enabled to endure long ſieges. The Venetians have likewiſe drawn a very formidable naval force along the ſea coaſts of the above provinces, and have alſo a conſiderable ſquadron at the iſland of Corfu, in the Adriatic."

Sept. 14. A facetious wag, lately ſuppoſed to be in a very dangerous ſituation, was prevailed upon to make his will, in which were the two following articles:—To the patriots in Boſton all my reſolution, perſeverance, &c. together with 40,000l. for the uſe of their Committee. A grain of wiſdom to the —— and his C——l; with which (replied he) they might ſettle all matters which now appear ſo alarming to their own and their opponents ſatisfaction, without delay or bloodſhed.

Two companies of invalids of the Royal Artillery are ordered to embark immediately for Jerſey and Guernſey, it being judged neceſſary to put thoſe iſlands in a ſtate of defence againſt any attempts from the continent which may be very reaſonably apprehended at this critical time, from their vicinity to the coaſt of France, and the vindictive ſpirit of the French miniſter, who has not forgot the conqueſt of Belleiſle.

Sept. 15. The firſt word a Great Perſonage ſays to Lord North when his Lordſhip viſits him is, "Well, what news from America?" This queſtion too is always aſked with much ſeeming anxiety, which is a plain proof, that however eaſy and compoſed the Miniſtry may be about the matter, he is much concerned.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Aug. 20.

"It ſeems as if all the powers in the Mediterranean were preparing for a war, either offenſive or defenſive, as all the ports are full of ſhipping, and the ſhores covered with troops in Spain and Barbary particularly. The Emperor of Morocco has two very ſtrong ſquadrons now fit for ſea, one at Sallee, and the other at Larache. The ſtates of Algiers and Tunis are likewiſe fitting out ſquadrons for ſea, but for what purpoſe theſe Barbarian preparations are making, cannot even be gueſſed at The Spaniſh lines up to St. Rocque are very full of troops, and ſeveral new battlements and forts are built.

Extract of a letter from Venice, Aug. 16.

"The movements of the Imperial troops in the province of Dalmatia and Morlachia, are productive of the greateſt diſturbance to this republic to which thoſe provinces belong; both the Envoys who were diſpatched to the imperial Court, ſoon after the movements complained of began, have returned without obtaining any anſwer, or being able to gain a ſingle audience. The troops under general Vela, are daily taking poſſeſſion of cities and towns almoſt without oppoſition, as ſuch an invaſion was by no means expected, and therefore no preparation made againſt it. However, every defenſive preparation is now making with the utmoſt vigour and aſſiduity."

It is a fact that the Spaniards were preparing with a great force to attack the Eaſt-India Company's new ſettlement on the iſland Balambanca, lately taken poſſeſſion of by Gov. Harboard, in the Britannia, when the laſt advices came from thence; and there is the greateſt probability that they have ſucceeded, as the factory was too weak to withſtand them.—Capt. Swithin, who went out commander of the Britannia, and Mr. Cole, the Company's agent, were at that time both priſoners with the Spaniards; and from the accounts that have been received, their friends are apprehenſive of their ſafety.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

Dialogue between James *the Second and* King William.

JAMES.

IF a miſtaken zeal has urg'd you on,
'Tis hard to ſhake my glaſs ſo nearly done,
The ebbing ſands had little more to run;
If from my daughter's right your claim you bring,
Too early is ſhe Queen while I am King;
Your love for her appears, in that to me
You praiſe the fruit, and yet cut down the tree.

WILLIAM.

I took up but that Crown you would not wear,
And am no leſs your conqueror than heir;
If rights divine to monarchs can belong,
That right they FORFEIT, when they DARE do wrong;
Titles to Crowns from civil contracts ſpring,
And HE who breaks the laws, diſſolves the KING.

ANNAPOLIS, *(in Maryland) Nov.* 10.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Anne Arundel County and the city of Annapolis, qualified to vote for Repreſentatives, on Wedneſday the ninth day of November, 1774.

RESOLVED, That Thomas Dorſey, John Hood, junior, John Dorſey, Philip Dorſey, John Burgeſs, Thomas Sappington, Ephraim Howard, Caleb Dorſey, Richard Stringer, Reuben Merriweather, Charles Warfield, Ed. Gaither, jun. Greenberry Ridgely, Elijah Roboſſon, Thomas Mayo, James Kelſo, Benjamin Howard, Ely Dorſey, ſen. Mark Brown Sappington, Brice T. B. Worthington, Charles Carrol, Barriſter; John Hall, William Paca, Thomas Johnſon, junior, Matthias Hammond, Samuel Chaſe, Charles Carroll, of Carollton; Rezin Hammond, Charles Wallace, Richard Tootell, Thomas Harwood, jun. John Davidſon, John Brice, John Weems, Samuel Chew, Thomas Sprigg, Gerard Hopkins, jun. Thomas Hall, Thomas Harwood, Weſt River; Stephen Steward, Thomas Watkins, Thomas Belt, the third; Richard Green, and Stephen Watkins, be a Committee to repreſent and act for this county and city, to carry into execution the aſſociation agreed on by the American continental Congreſs, and that any ſeven have power to act.

RESOLVED, That Thomas Johnſon, jun. John Hall, William Paca, Charles Carroll, Barriſter; Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Matthias Hammond, Samuel Chaſe, and Richard Tootell, be a Committee of Correſpondence for this county and city, and that any three have power to act.

RESOLVED, That it is the ſenſe of this meeting, that the gentlemen appointed to repreſent this county and city in the late provincial Convention, together with Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; ought to attend the next provincial meeting on the 21ſt inſt. and have full power to repreſent and act for this county and city.

BOSTON, *November* 10.

PROVINCE of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a number of perſons unlawfully aſſembled at Cambridge, in the month of October laſt, calling themſelves a *Provincial Congreſs*, did in the moſt open and daring terms, aſſume to themſelves the powers and authority of government, independant of, and repugnant to his Majeſty's government, legally and conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed within this province, and tending utterly to ſubvert the ſame; and did amongſt other unlawful proceedings, take upon themſelves to reſolve and direct a new and unconſtitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his Majeſty's royal prerogative; and alſo to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, Eſq; of Stow, to be Receiver General, in the room of Harriſon Gray, Eſq; then and ſtill legally holding and executing that office; and alſo to order and direct the monies granted to his Majeſty, to be paid into the hands of the ſaid Henry Gardner, and not to the ſaid Harriſon Gray, Eſq; and further earneſtly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province, to *oblige* and *compel* the ſeveral conſtables and collectors to comply with and execute the ſaid directions, contrary to their oaths, and againſt the plain and expreſs rules and directions of the law: All which proceedings have a moſt dangerous tendency to enſnare his Majeſty's ſubjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, ſedition, treaſon and rebellion.

For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous conſequences thereof;

I HAVE thought it my duty to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby earneſtly exhorting, and in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly prohibiting all his liege ſubjects within this province, from complying in any degree with the ſaid requiſitions, recommendations, directions, or reſolves of the aforeſaid unlawful aſſembly, as they regard his Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do

hereby charge and command all Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Conſtables, Collectors, and other officers, in their ſeveral departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and diſcharge of their duty, in their reſpective offices, agreeable to the well known eſtabliſhed laws of the land; and to the utmoſt of their power, by all lawful ways and means, to diſcountenance, diſcourage, and prevent a compliance with ſuch dangerous reſolves of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful aſſembly whatever.

GIVEN at Boſton this 10th day of November, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his Majeſty GEORGE *the third, by the grace of* GOD *of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, &c. Annoque Domini,* 1774. THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,
THO. FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

NEW-HAVEN.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES.

THE report of the Delegates of this colony in the late Continental Congreſs, held at Philadelphia, being made, accepted and approved.

Reſolved, That the aſſociation entered into and ſigned by them in behalf of this colony, ought to be faithfully kept and obſerved; and that the ſame may be fully known and underſtood:

Reſolved, That ſaid aſſociation be printed, together with this reſolve, and diſperſed throughout this colony.

And it is further Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral towns in this colony to chooſe a committee of their own body, agreeable to the eleventh article of the aſſociation for the purpoſe, in ſaid article expreſſed.

Teſt. RICHARD LAW, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 10.

An eſtimate of the number of ſouls in the following provinces, made in Congreſs, Sept. 1774.

In Maſſachuſetts, 400,000. New-Hampſhire, 150,000. Rhode-Iſland, 59,678. Connecticut, 192,000. New-York, 250,000. New-Jerſey, 130,000. Pennſylvania, including the Lower Counties, 350,000. Maryland, 320,000. Virginia, 650,000. North-Carolina, 300,000. South-Carolina, 225,000. Total, 3,026,678.

The 10th and 52d regiments are arrived from Quebec at Boſton.

Nov. 17. A great part of the Boſton Spy, is taken up with recantations and humiliating conceſſions of the addreſſors to Governor Hutchinſon, and ſupporters of other miniſterial men and meaſures.

A letter of the 1ſt of Sept. from England, ſays, that two thirds of the nation, now, are on the ſide of the Americans.

Extract of a letter dated at Quebec, October 30.

"A Committee is arrived here from the Engliſh inhabitants in Montreal, who have met a Committee of the inhabitants of this place, and are drawing up a petition to his Majeſty againſt the Act of Parliament for regulating the government of this province, and hope they will meet with ſucceſs."

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 21.

The COMMITTEE for the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA, will attend their ſtated meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Philoſophical Soeiety's Hall, near Chriſt Church. A punctual attendance of the Members is deſired.

His Excellency Governor EDEN arrived at Annapolis on the 8th inſtant, from London.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Johnſtown, well acquainted with Indian affairs, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 3.

"Col. Johnſon has had much more ſucceſs in the iſſue of his laſt congreſs with the Indians than could have been reaſonably expected, in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs. The Indians appear extremely happy at his acting as Superintendant, and if the Viginians would deſiſt from alarming the Indians jealouſies by perſecuting a handful of them to the ſouthward, there is a good proſpect of a ſincere accommodation, which was really more than Sir William Johnſon expected a little before his death. Your city is, now, the ſeat of American politicks; I give myſelf little concern in theſe matters, but I heartily wiſh that all perſons may be governed by principles of juſtice, wiſdom, and a proportion of temper."

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, Nov. 7, 1774.

"I have to inform you, that on the report of the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs being laid before our Houſe of Aſſembly, they were by an unanimous reſolution accepted and approved of, and the ſtrict obſervance thereof recommended to all the inhabitants of the colony.—Our militia are, I hope, on a better footing than before the meeting of the laſt Aſſembly, who have ordered them to more frequent exerciſe, and cloſer attention to their arms."

On Saturday the 12th inſt. the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jerſey, ended at Burlington, when Peter Galwin was convicted for a rape, and John Taylor, alias John Philip Snyder was convicted for beſtiality, and both received ſentence to be executed on Monday the 5th day of December next.

Capt. Jones, from Liverpool, on the 6th ult. lat. 34: 45, long. 59: 00, ſpoke the ſloop John, Capt, Pinkham from Nantucket for the coaſt of Africa, who had then ſprung his maſt and a leak.

*** Ebenezer Robinſon's new conſtructed pump is now compleated, ſuitable for a middling ſized veſſel, and may be made to ſuit a larger, with a ſmall alteration; which will diſcharge at the rate of two hogſheads of water in one minute, with one hand; and is made to work with two, three, or four hands, which will diſcharge a larger quantity, and that with great eaſe to the workers: And as it is not likely it will be long with him, thoſe that have a mind to ſee its performance are deſired to call ſoon at his houſe, the third door from the corner of Race-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Sam, J. Burrows, Liverpool.
Ship Betſy, G. Campbell, Londonderry.
Brig Anna, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, St. Kitts.
Sloop Adventure, T. Symmer. Grenadoes.
Ship Catherine, T. Maſon. Cadiz.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sch. Counteſs of Dunmore, A. Donaldſon, Virginia.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Salem, N. England.
Sloop Sally, W. Richardſon, Maryland.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Ditto.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Turks-Iſland.
Sch. Sally, T. Eldridge, North-Carolina.
Sch. Three Friends, S. Hinkley, Salem, N.England.
Sch. Betſey, J. Buck, North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Recovery, J. M'Culloch, Newry.
Ship Laſoye Planter, W. Smith, Dominica.
Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Madeira.
Ship Betſy, J. Ruſſel, Briſtol.
Brig Charming Sally, E. Giſby, Salem, N. England.
Ship Mary, R. George, Londonderry.
Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Ditto.
Ship Jane, C. M'Cauſland, Liſbon.
Ship Speedwell, J. Jones, Liverpool.
Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon.
Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, Jamaica.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.

CLEARED.

Sch. Lively, A. Lowell, Newbury, N. England.
Sch. Betty, F. Savage, Virginia.
Sch. Wray Galley, G. Wray, Ditto.
Sch. Betſy, E. Rogers, Salem, N. England.
Sloop Friendſhip, W. Harriſon, St. Kitts.
Ship Charming Sally, G. Corrie, Jamaica.
Sch. Hawke, J. Nicholſon, Salem, N. England.
Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool.
Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenadoes.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sloop Rainbow, R. Joyne, Virginia.
Sch. Liberty, D. Kiddle, Hiſpaniola.
Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Virginia.
Sloop Edward, W. Prickett, Ditto.
Ship Sally, F. Fearis, New-York.
Sch. Polly, W. Wyer, Newbury, N. England.
Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, Jamaica.
Sch Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, N. England.
Sch. Roxana, J. Godfrey, Ditto.
Snow Penn, S. Harvey, Maryland.
Ship Peggy, J. Malcom, Antigua.
Ship Hawke, J. Getſhues, Maryland.
Ship Concord, J. Volans, Leghorn.
Ship Liberty, C. Thomſon, Gibralter.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be poſitively ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday the firſt day of December next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Black-horſe alley, and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Riſk, containing in Front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet and an half, and in depth 114 feet, bounded by ground of Jaines Glen and others; late the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; ſeiz'd and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday the 2d day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Michael Croll, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Frederick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 101 acres and 80 perches, bounded by lands of William Boyer and others; late the eſtate of Dietrick Welker; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths,

TO BE SOLD BY

Robert, Nathaniel and *William Lewis*,

At their ſtore in Front and Water ſtreets, oppoſite Hamilton's wharf, and near the Drawbridge.

MILLERS and others, who may be in want of theſe articles, can be ſupplied on reaſonable terms; and thoſe who are unacquainted with the different qualities of Boulting-cloths may depend on having ſuch as will anſwer their purpoſe, with proper directions how to fix them to the beſt advantage for boulting every kind of meal. Thoſe who buy a quantity to retail, will be allowed a diſcount.—Their Cologne Mill ſtones are exceeding good, and of various ſizes from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet diameter. Their French burrs are alſo very good, and are 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches broad.

They have likewiſe Bucks County Mill-ſtones, of a good griſt and different dimenſions; and on a ſhort notice can ſupply with any ſize from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt.

WHEREAS THOMAS SCULLEY, of the county of Newcaſtle, Merchant, hath aſſigned to us, in behalf and for the uſe of his creditors, all his books, debts and accounts: Now theſe are to requeſt all thoſe indebted to the ſaid THOMAS SCULLEY to pay their reſpective balances into the hands of ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Eſq; Attorney at Law in Newcaſtle, whoſe receipt will be a ſufficient diſcharge: Thoſe that do not take notice hereof, may depend on their accounts being put in ſuit immediately without any reſpect of perſons. Any perſon to whom the ſaid THOMAS SCULLEY is indebted, will pleaſe to ſend their accounts, properly proven, to

PETER AND ISAAC WIKOFF,
BUDDEN AND STRAKER,
CHARLES EDDY. } Aſſignees.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons are indebted to the ſubſcriber, whoſe accounts have exceeded the limitted credit, and to whom frequent applications have been made to diſcharge their ſeveral balances: This may therefore inform ſuch, that unleſs their accounts are ſettled with her before the firſt of February next, ſhe will be under the neceſſity of putting them in ſuit without reſpect of perſons. MARY EDDY.

N. B. Her remaining ſtock of Goods, conſiſting of a variety of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. will be ſold remarkably low for caſh.

Reading, November 16, 1774.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed a dark bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, and carries well, of one Jacob Kroul, tavern-keeper, in this town, which was left at his ſtable by a man that calls himſelf George Athow, who ſays he is an Engliſhman: He is now confined in the gaol of this town; and as from ſome report of his character the ſubſcriber is apprehenſive that the mare may not be his real property, he has lodged the price of her in the tavern-keeper's hands for a month, intending to advertiſe her in the New-York and Philadelphia papers, with a view that any perſon who may have any claim to her may apply within that time (which he conſiders ſufficient to convey information) pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HULING.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The SNOW SAM,
JOHN BURROWS
MASTER;

NOW lying at Stamper's wharf; will ſail in three weeks at moſt. For freight or paſſage agree with ſaid maſter, or with BARCLAY *and* MITCHELL, *who have for ſale, an aſſortment of checks, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, a quantity of linen yarn fit for Hoſiers, and Engliſh cordage, which they will ſell very reaſonable, and a few barrels of Iriſh ſalmon.*

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP
MERCURY,
ROBERT TORRENS
MASTER;

WILL ſail with the firſt flax ſeed veſſels, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, *or ſaid maſter on board, at South-ſtreet wharf.*

TO BE SOLD.

(Or exchanged for land in or near this city)

A VALUABLE Plantation containing three hundred and ten acres, ſituated in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſeven miles from Leeſburgh, and twenty miles from Frederick Town, Maryland. It is now let at 40l. per annum. Enquire of THOMAS MIFFLIN, in Philadelphia.

PAUL FOOKS,

NOTARY PUBLIC and ſworn INTERPRETER for the French and Spaniſh Languages, and PROFESSOR of the ſame, at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the houſe of Mr. John Inglis, and next door to Andrew Hamilton, Eſq;

CONTINUES to tranſlate and draw French and Spaniſh writings, as powers of attorney, contracts, accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh languages in the greateſt purity and elegance, mornings and evenings, at his ſaid houſe.

This Afternoon will be publiſhed, and ſold by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,
At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

A JOURNAL

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

CONGRESS,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, September 5th, 1774.

THE WEEKLY VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this province, of their ſitting from the 14th to the 21ſt of October laſt, are now publiſhed by

HENRY MILLER,
PRINTER, in RACE STREET.

Where alſo may be had, the GERMAN GRAMMAR of JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A. by which, as the author ſays in his preface, any diligent Engliſh learner may attain to the knowledge of the German language, without the help of a maſter.

To-Morrow will be Publiſhed,

(Sewed in blue paper, price 2s. 6d. embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece repreſenting a New Zealand Warrior, in his proper dreſs and compleatly armed) and to be ſold by

J. DOUGLAS M'DOUGALL,

BOOKBINDER and STATIONER, next door to Mr. William Barrell's ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Court-houſe,

A NEW JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, performed in the years 1768, 1769, 1770 and 1771, in his Majeſty's ſhip Endeavour, Capt. James Cook; undertaken in purſuit of natural knowledge, at the deſire of the Royal Society—Containing all the various occurrences of the voyage, with deſcriptions of ſeveral new diſcovered Countries in the Southern Hemiſphere, with accounts of their ſoil and productions, and of many ſingularities in the ſtructure, apparel, cuſtoms, manners, policy, manufactures, &c. &c. of the inhabitants. To which is added, A Vocabulary of the language of the OTAHITES.

"Variety *we ſtill purſue,*
"*In* Pleaſure *ſeek for ſomething new.*"

Alſo in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, The LONDON MERCHANT, or the Hiſtory of GEORGE BARNWELL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ſecond Chapter of the AMERICAN CHRONICLES OF THE TIMES. They may be had of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers, at the Neweſt Printing-Office; alſo, of Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, of Mr. Benjamin Towne, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, and of Mr. Samuel Taylor, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of LYNFORD LARDNER, Eſq; are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. CATHARINE LARDNER, Executrix.
JOHN LARDNER, Executor.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES M'LAUGHLIN, late of Newcaſtle, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs: Alſo thoſe perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by

ELIZABETH M'LAUGHLIN,
Adminiſtratrix.

ALL Perſons (particularly thoſe living at a diſtance) who were adventurers in the firſt claſs of the Vineyard Lottery, are deſired to renew their tickets on or before the 29th day of December next, by which time the numbers will be in the wheels for drawing; for ſhould they neglect their chance in the ſecond claſs, they will then be diſpoſed of to thoſe that apply, and ſcarcely a poſſibility of a chance in the third claſs, which is extraordinary great, as the whole will be prizes and no deduction. In this ſecond claſs are two capital prizes of 1000 and 600, and the loweſt 4 dollars. In the mean time ſome tickets may be had by enquiring at the Printer's and of the Managers.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant Girl that has two years to ſerve: ſhe can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Imported and to be ſold by
HOWELL and DOUGLASS,
At their ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Strawberry-alley,

OLD Jamaica ſpirit, in hogſheads and porter caſks; beſt ſcale muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads; coffee in tierces and barrels; pimento, cotton, and dry cow-hides.

JOSEPH DEAN,

Hath imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, a large and neat aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, among which are,

COARSE, fine and ſuperfine 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, of various colours; coatings, duffils, naps and plains, foreſt and hunters cloths, fearnoughts, broad and narrow baize; ſcarlet, red, and white imboſſed flannels, and ſcarlet ſerge; Indian and roſe blankets and rugs; brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting; 11 nail, 3-4, 7-8, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; coarſe and fine Iriſh linen and dowlaſs; ſhalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies; coarſe and fine plain, ſtriped and figured camblets; yard wide flowered mecklings; barley corn, ſtriped and croſs-barred ſtuffs; caſſimancoes, dorſetteens, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, cottons, callicoes and chints; a great variety of ſpotted and plain velverets, corduroys ſtriped and plain, hair and worſted pluſh, half ell wide ſerge denim and four thread everlaſtings, ſattins, peelongs and ell wide perſians, ſtriped and changeable mantuas; a few pieces of brocaded, clouded and ſtriped ſilks, uncommonly cheap; cambricks and lawns, 5-4 & 6-4 Scotch lawns, gauze and lawn aprons and handkerchiefs; half yard and half ell blue, black, white, pink and green perſians; 6-4 humhums and muſlins, yard wide and 6-4 book muſlins, black and blue and black and white crapes, black bombazeen; black, blue, green, crimſon and brown moreens; mens, womens, youths and childrens worſted hoſe; 3-4, 7-8 coarſe and fine ticking and bed hunts; writing paper and ink powder, mens and womens lamb and beaver gloves, brown and white buckram, half and whole hunting and ſwitch whips, black and white blond lace and trimmings, Hanover or beggar lace from No. 0 to No. 6; a large and neat aſſortment of plain, ſtriped and figured ribbons; crewels and ſamplary canvas, childrens red Morocco ſhoes and pumps; London pewter plates, diſhes, baſons, mugs, porringers and ſpoons, ſorted in ſmall caſks; poliſhed ſteel, gilt and plain metal buttons; ſcarf twiſt and baſket ditto; ſilk and hair and beſt ſcarf twiſt, black and coloured ſnail, black fringe and fur trimmings, mould and wire ſhirt buttons, glaſs and wax beads, nutmegs, cloves, mace and cinnamon, bobbings, tapes, cotton and ſilk laces; lettered, ſtriped, ſcarlet and tully garters; mens, youths and boys felt, caſtor and beaver hats; quality and ſhoe bindings; buck, ſhambuck and ſplit bone knives and forks; buck, piſtol-cap and cutteau knives; barlow and buffalo ditto; pinchbeck, plated, ſteel, yellow and white metal ſhoe and knee-buckles; womens large and ſmall ſciſſars; common, Whitechapel and darning needles; ſilver locket, gilt and plain, pinchbeck and glaſs ſleeve buttons; common and china ſnuff boxes; braſs ink-pots, cork-ſcrews and finger-rings; watch ſeals, keys and ſteel chain; coloured and white threads and ſewing ſilks; powder and ſhot, &c.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Wedneſday laſt, a bay horſe about 14 hands high, 5 years old, trots only and very faſt, white hind feet, bob tail, bare at the end and hangs down at each ſide. Whoever will bring the above deſcribed horſe to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or the above reward for horſe and thief.

ROBERT CORREY.

November 21ſt, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday the 8th of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, on the premiſes, by the executors of the late George Plim, deceaſed;

THE Houſe and Lot wherein the ſaid George Plim lately dwelt, and now in the tenure of Captain James Robinſon, ſituate in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, and facing Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's. The lot being about 18 feet wide and about 120 feet deep, more or leſs; the whole clear of ground-rent, and has the privilege of an alley into Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. On paying one half the purchaſe money down, the other half may remain on intereſt, giving ſecurity.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 3d inſt. from his maſter at Lancaſter, a certain HENRY HAMILTON, 6 feet 3 inches high, about 27 years old, has black hair a long toupee, and a ſcar over his left eye-brow, the palm of his hand is much withered and drawn together by ſome accident; had on a black worn coat, and an old ſmall beaver hat; he was born in the county of Donegall, in the north of Ireland, was ſeen on the 3d inſt. on his way to Philadelphia in company with one William Hunter, *a fellow who had long lived in Cumberland county, they paſſed as brothers along the road, and probably may keep together for ſome time. Whoever will apprehend him, or both, and ſecure them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive the above reward for each of them, and all reaſonable charges, by applying to Mr.* JOSEPH SIMON, *merchant, in Lancaſter, or Mr.* BERNARD GRATZ *merchant, next door to the Indian Queen tavern, Philadelphia.*

N. B. As they committed a notorious robbery it is hoped they will meet with no encouragement.

To OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, *and others.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS HANSON *has been at the laying out of lands on the* Ohio *and its waters this laſt ſummer, for thoſe that have a right to the ſame according to the King's Proclamation in the year* 1763, *therefore all thoſe that have not got their warrants or lands, may have intelligence how to proceed, and where to lay their lands for leſs than the eſtabliſhed price by ſaid Thomas Hanſon; thoſe that have buſineſs of this kind, muſt apply before the middle of next month, as he then propoſes to go to Williamſburgh to his Excellency the Governor*

N. B. Any one who has a mind to ſettle, the ſame parts that have no right, may have intelligence to their advantage for a ſmall expence. Inquire for Mr. Parker, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's
POCKET ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by *Subscription*,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE,

Or, the

AMERICAN REPOSITORY of useful Knowledge.

PLAN of the WORK.

I. A PROPORTION of nearly the same number of pages in each Magazine will be set apart for original American productions, and the greatest attention given that none be admitted but such as are of real merit. As to the subjects of these dissertations, they may extend to the whole circle of science, including politics and religion as objects of philosophical disquisition, but excluding controversy in both. Lest this should offend any, all the political controversy proper for this periodical publication, will fall under the article of news; but as for religious controversy, particularly between the different denominations of Christians, it is supposed all judicious persons will approve its being wholly excluded.

II. The next department shall contain select essays from the British Magazines and other modern publications. In the choice of these, regard will be had, not only to the merit of the piece in itself, but to the importance, seasonableness, and, popularity of the subject. The publisher has ordered all the *English* and *Scots* Magazines to be regularly sent him, and by comparing one with another, and private intelligence with all, he will have the advantage of public opinion to assist in the choice.

III. In the third place shall be inserted a list of new books, with remarks and extracts taken from the Magazines, Reviews, &c. &c. Care shall be taken to render this part as complete and concise as possible, and the difficulty will not be great, since it is chiefly to select and copy so far as regards British or other European productions. If however any friend here can add a judicious remark or correction of other criticisms in time for the publication of our Magazine, we shall willingly subjoin it. Whatever writings are published in America, shall be taken notice of in the list; but to avoid the suspicion of party or prejudice, no remarks shall be made on them, but the subject, title, and place of publication shall be inserted, and perhaps sometimes a short extract given.

IV. The fourth section shall be devoted to the muses. And as mediocrity is more supportable in any thing than in poetry, pains will be taken to procure the best and newest essays in this way, always giving a preference to the productions of our own country.

V. The fifth place is to be allotted to news, and it is hoped that these may be inserted with great advantage. The interval of a month will enable the publisher, especially with the assistance he has already, and further intends to procure, to distinguish between reports or conjectures, or even intended impositions on the public, and real incidents and transactions. This advantage is clearly to be seen in the monthly publications at home, where the news are much more to be depended on, than in the hasty and confused accounts contained in the weekly papers. In these last, one paragraph sometimes tells us that another in a preceding paper was altogether without foundation. The reader will also please to observe, that as the news depend upon the arrival of ships from abroad, one of which often brings what must supply the news papers for several weeks, a monthly Magazine in America has not only the advantage of conciseness and certainty in common with European Magazines, but many, in many instances, have the news as soon, in point of time, as the weekly papers. To all this may be added, that it will be more permanent, and recourse easily had to it for the time and circumstances of past transactions. Fresh pieces of news, with some particulars not necessary to be put in the body of the book, will be sometimes printed on the blue paper cover.

VI. The sixth article will be filled with correct lists of marriages, births, deaths, and promotions. In these it will be necessary to leave out very many contained in the English papers, but all shall be retained that, either from the station of the persons, their character, their relation to America, or the singularity of the case can be supposed to excite curiosity in this country. The utmost care shall be taken to have the lists, with regard to America, complete.

VII. And to the whole will be added, a correct meteorological diary, accounts of the prices of grain and other commodities in different parts of the continent, the course of exchange, &c.

The publisher will be obliged to any gentleman in the mercantile way, to suggest upon what plan some account of the departure and arrival of vessels, that would come within the compass of this Magazine should be conducted; as also whether an account of the annual imports and exports at different places would be acceptable, and how it may be obtained.

Bills of mortality from different places of America will be inserted annually, if they can possibly be obtained so as to be depended upon. Hints and assistance on this subject will be acceptable.

A supplement and general index will be published at the close of every year.

CONDITIONS.

FIRST. This work will contain six half sheets octavo, stitched in blue paper, as nearly as possible on the preceding plan, leaving to ourselves the liberty of improving or amending it as occasion may require.

SECONDLY. A copper-plate will be given with every number, or on particular occasions as encouragement offers.

THIRDLY. Subscribers will be furnished at the reasonable price of one shilling, Pennsylvania currency, for each month, exclusive of the supplement, which will be one shilling more, and will contain the same number of pages with the preceding numbers.

Such is the plan and such are the conditions upon which the publisher intends to give the first number of his Magazine to the town, on the first Wednesday in *February* next, should only a sufficient list of subscribers appear to defray the bare expence of the press:—But it is their future encouragement that must determine him to proceed,—which if he should be so fortunate as to obtain, he shall, *punctually*, on the first Wednesday of every succeeding month, endeavour to furnish the public with an amusing and instructive Miscellany.

He therefore earnestly requests all persons who are generous enough to encourage a literary undertaking in their own country, to transmit their names by the first day of *December* next, to

R. AITKEN, opposite the *London* Coffee-house, *Front-street*.

Subscriptions are likewise taken in by all the Printers, Booksellers, and country store-keepers in America.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN the beginning of the present year, the subscriber, whose business as a bookseller leads him to consult the wants of the town, threw out a few proposals for publishing an AMERICAN MAGAZINE; in which undertaking he was willing to engage, as well from a love of letters, as from motives that are supposed to be inseparable from his profession.

He is now to inform the Public, that a number of gentlemen of the first character for genius and liberal sentiment among us, have been pleased severally to signify their approbation of his design; and also to make such additions to the plan formerly proposed, as they judged would contribute to render it still more universally entertaining and instructive. For this purpose they have authorised the publisher to say, that, so long as he continues to make his Magazine the decent repository of useful and ornamental *Science*, excluding from it every indelicate, every party production, they shall hold themselves bound to lend him every assistance in their power; not only on those occasions when the judgment of a *friend* may be thought necessary, but in furnishing him *monthly* with some original performances.

Those are favors which gratitude calls upon him to acknowledge, as on this condition, he hopes he shall long claim the protection and assistance so generously offered—being unalterably determined to conduct his Magazine upon a plan of the most extensive usefulness, and to admit nothing but what relates to the grand interests of *Learning*, *Virtue*, and our common *Christianity*.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1774. R. AITKEN.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately, being a most excellent stand for an Inn,

A GOOD brick dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford town, (formerly Bush) Harford county, Maryland; the house stands on the side of the post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is supposed there is not at this time a better stand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaser may have any reasonable credit for the whole or part of the purchase money as he chuses, on giving security.

Likewise to be sold, a plantation consisting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house and some out-houses, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Cross Roads and Presbyterian Meeting-house in Harford county. Reasonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to

JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If these places are not sold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

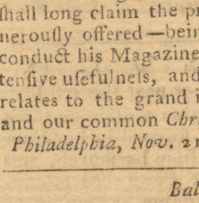
FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP SPEEDWELL, JOHN JONES, MASTER;

NOW lying at Mason's wharf; will sail in three weeks at farthest. For freight or passage agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by said ship, a few bales of Scotch oznabrugs, and sail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1774.

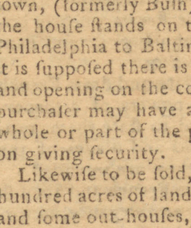
FOR NEWBERN, (NORTH-CAROLINA)



THE SHIP JOHN AND SALLY, BENJAMIN GREENAWAY, MASTER;

WILL sail in three weeks, has good accommodations for Passengers. For freight or passage apply to ASSHETON and BATCHELOR, or said Master on board at Tunalley wharf.

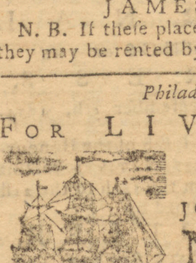
FOR LONDONDERRY



THE SHIP MINERVA, ROBERT MACKY, MASTER;

WILL sail with the first flaxseed vessels, having the greatest part of her cargo already engaged. This ship was built last year, and is perfectly well calculated for the accommodation of passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at William Allen, Esqr's wharf, or to ANDREW CALDWELL.

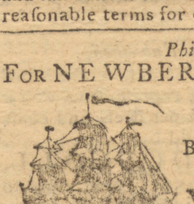
FOR NEWRY,



THE SHIP RECOVERY, DAVID M'CULLOUGH, MASTER;

A GOOD new ship, and has good accommodations for passengers; having great part of her cargo engaged, will sail with the first flaxseed vessels. For freight or passage apply to PETER JANUARY or GEORGE KENNEDY, in Front-street, or said master on board at South-street wharf.

FOR NOVA-SCOTIA,



The SCHOONER REBECCA, LEMUEL DREW, MASTER;

LYING at Morton's wharf; will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to the said master on board.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in New-Castle Hundred and county, a servant boy named JOHN RIDDLES, about five feet four inches high, smooth face and long nose, brown hair; had on when he went away, a brown coat, brown jacket and brown breeches, black ribbed stockings, old shoes with brass buckles, and an half worn wool hat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by Alexander Aiken, in the Hundred aforesaid, or

JAMES M'CLORG.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday the 21st inst. (November) at the house of —Yeager in Spring-Garden, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Spring-Garden aforesaid, in the Northern Liberties, on the east side of a lane or street, called Garden-street, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or less; bounded by ground of John Smith and others; late the estate of John Christfield Wolfe, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Apple-tree Alley, between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front, on Apple-tree Alley aforesaid, 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Joseph Stout, and others; subject to a groundrent of 45s. currency per annum; late the estate of Henry Reinhart; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November inst. at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the district of Southwark, the corner of Oak and Crab-streets, containing in breadth, on Crab-street aforesaid, 100 feet, and in depth, on Oak-street, 60 feet; subject to a groundrent of 10l. sterling:——A certain other messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Duke-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 75 feet; bounded by a messuage or tenement now or late of Susanna Chapman, and subject to a groundrent of 55s. currency per annum; and all the estate, right, title and interest of James Welden Roberts, of and in a certain messuage or tenement, situate on the south side of Almond-street, in the district of Southwark aforesaid, late the estate of John Fuller, deceased; the whole late the estate of James Welden Roberts; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 23d day of November inst. at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and five lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Callowhill-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 80 feet; bounded by ground of John Stillwagon and others; subject to a groundrent of 40s. sterling per annum; late the estate of Martin Noll; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 23d day of November inst. at the London Coffee-House, at seven o'clock in the evening, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in front, on Chesnut-street aforesaid, 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet; bounded by ground of William Smith and others; late the estate of Adam Weaver; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Pluris Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November inst. at the house of William Brown, in Arch-street, near the corner of Sixth-street, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in Hudson's Square, on the south side of North-street, in this city, containing in front 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Rachel Jory and others; subject to a groundrent of Thirteen Spanish Dollars and One Third part of such a Dollar; late the estate of Michael Herbert; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

HARMAN AND LEWIS,

Have removed their store from the corner of Second and Spruce-streets, three doors higher up Second-street, where they have for sale,

FINE, super and superfine Broadcloths, and a large assortment of European and East-India Goods, imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool.

Just arrived in the snow Patty and Peggy, Robert Hardie, master, from Lisbon,

A NUMBER of healthy young German SERVANTS, among which are shoemakers, taylors, carpenters, silk-weavers, stocking-weavers, barbers, bakers, millers, and farmers; whose times are to be disposed of by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. or said master on board.—Also to be sold, a quantity of best Lisbon SALT.—Said vessel lies off the Draw-bridge wharf.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Indentures of an English servant Man, who has about three years and a half to serve; he understands waiting upon table, taking care of horses, and rides well. If no private person should want him, he would do for an ostler, postillion, or a waiter at an Inn. Enquire of the Printer.

THE ship SALLY, Capt. OSMAN, is just arrived from Rotterdam, with German Passengers, all in good health, whose passages are to be paid to SAMUEL HOWELL, or the master on board said ship, nearly opposite Market-street.

All those indebted to SAMUEL HOWELL for German Passengers, or otherways, are desired to call and discharge their bonds and accounts, to prevent cost.

WANTS A PLACE,

A MAN who is used to drive a coach, and take care of horses; he can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

October 11, 1774.

WAS taken up adrift, about a week ago, off Christeen creek, a small sized BATTO. The owner, by applying to WILLIAM SHAW, at THOMAS TOWNSEND's in Southwark, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

Sussex County, October 20, 1774.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of JOSEPH SHARP, to me directed, will be exposed of sale at public vendue, at Sharpsborough Iron Works, in the township of Hardyston and county of Sussex, New-Jersey, on Tuesday the third day of January next, and to be continued from day to day until the whole are sold,—Slaves, horses, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep and swine, pig and bar iron, waggons, carts, plows and harrows, blacksmiths tools, and a variety of implements necessary in carrying on the iron-making business both in furnace and forge. The vendue will be opened by nine o'clock each day.

On the same day, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the same place, will be sold, the said Works, with the lands thereto appertaining, containing between 700 and 800 acres, of very valuable land: The Works consist of one furnace and one forge, situate on a branch of the Wallkiln (a never failing stream) within 50 yards of each other: The forge contains four fires and two hammers: Near the works is a good frame dwelling-house, large coal-house, blacksmiths shop, large barn and stables, and sundry other out-houses; the land abounds in the greatest plenty with the best of iron ore, very convenient to the works.

Also at the same time and place will be sold, the undivided half part of several very valuable tracts of land; some of them contiguous to the above, others about 7 or 8 miles distance, on Pepo-Cotton River; on one of the said undivided tracts, about a mile from the above Works, and on the same stream, is a large stone forge, compleatly finished, containing four fires and two hammers: near the forge is a neat stone dwelling-house, store-house, blacksmiths shop, and several out-houses. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale by

THOMAS POTTS, *Sheriff.*

WAS committed to the gaol in Sussex County on Delaware, the middle of February 1773, a negro man who calls himself HARRY, about five feet ten inches high, forty years of age, walks a little lame, and understands something of the carpenters business. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. WILLIAM DAVIS, Gaoler.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath imported in the last vessels from Britain, and now per the Magdalen, Capt. Wallace, from Glasgow,

A LARGE assortment of Dry Goods, Books, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, at his store in Front-street.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Has just imported in the last ships from England,

A QUANTITY of Baron VAN HAAKE's Royal Letters Patent Composition for manuring land.

This valuable Composition has been tried with the greatest success in England, not only for arable, meadow, and pasture land, but is also excellent for hop, turnip, tobacco grounds, and vineyards; likewise particularly adapted to kitchen gardens and nurseries.

The above will be sold in quantities not less than eight pounds to 200 wt. and upwards, with proper printed directions, at his store in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets.

Abraham Usher and *George Henry*,

Have imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Scotland, and have for sale, at their store in Front-street, the fifth door above Walnut-street,

A General assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or short credit.

N. B. ABRAHAM USHER requests all those that are indebted to him, whose accounts are become due, to make payment.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1774.

THE Subscriber, at the sign of the Spining-Wheel in Market-street, intending to leave this for England some time in February, will sell off at the lowest price for cash, the large and general assortment of DRY GOODS he has now on hand; among which are, a quantity of superfine and low priced broadcloths of divers colours, from 30s. to 6s. 6d. with suitable trimmings; Irish hollands and linens, from 7s. 6d. to 18d. per yard, &c. Likewise a large assortment of Jewellery, consisting of set shoe, knee and stock buckles; hair pins, shirt buckles, silver lockets, silver seals, &c. plated shoe, knee and stock buckles, pinchbeck ditto, common yellow and white metal ditto, plated spurs, a few pair of best holster pistols, one hundred silver watches of different prices, with many articles too numerous for an advertisement.

He returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and customers, by whose constant favours he hopes to be able to make connections that will, when our unhappy differences with the Mother Country are settled, put it in his power to serve them on better terms than ever.

JAMES CUNNING.

N. B. The house wherein he now lives, with a lease of eight years, either to be let or the interest to be sold. Likewise four plantations in the New Purchase to be sold—all expences paid except patenting.

Lately imported from London, a fresh quantity of

Dr. Hill's AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the virtue and goodness are now so well known in America.

IT is as infallible, innocent, sure and effectual a medicine as was ever known in the world, for all coughs, colds, swimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for children in the whooping cough, and in most all their disorders; by the proper use of this balsam, for a reasonable time, many have received great benefit and relief, and some are effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, consumption, &c. &c. Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine, it is only to be sold in Philadelphia by *William Sitgreaves*, merchant, on the north side of Market-street, near the Court house; at Germantown by *Christopher Sower*, printer; at Lancaster by *Ludwig Lauman*, merchant; in New-York by *Michael Hoffman*, shop-keeper; and by the subscriber, at his house in Kingsess.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the same places are sold, Doctor HILL's new improved Stomachic Tincture, excellent for all weak stomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and sound digestion, and prevents many diseases.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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DUNLAP's

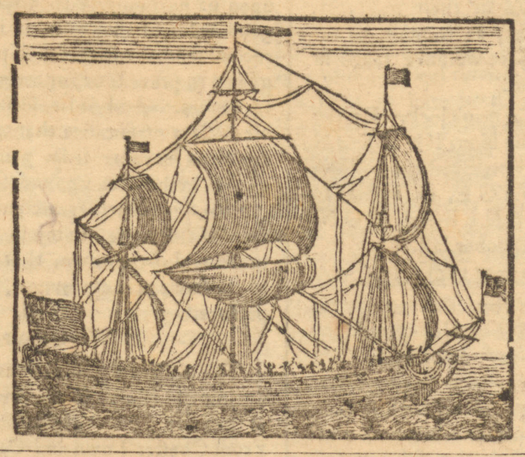
Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1774.



To the Printer *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

SO great is the uſefulneſs of *Nitre* or *Salt-petre* in life, ſo many are the purpoſes to which it is applicable, particularly in *medicine* and *chemiſtry*, the *art military*, *hunting*, *pickling* animal food, &c. and ſo ſmall progreſs has the production of it hitherto made in theſe American colonies, that I flatter myſelf a few new though haſty, and, if I am not miſtaken, important hints, tending to the improvement of the manufacture of ſo valuable a commodity, will not be unacceptable to the Public; eſpecially to the coloniſts of *Maryland* and *Virginia*.

Chemiſts well know that *Nitre* is a particular kind of *neutral ſalt* formed by a combination of an *acid* and an *alkali*; and it is ſeldom, if ever, found native, but is generally, if not always the produce of art. The alkaline baſis is indeed very common in ſuch a country as this, being nothing more than the fixed vegetable alkali or fine *pearl aſh*, produced by burning vegetable ſubſtances; whereas the acid is of a peculiar kind, being the product of putrefaction and very volatile, and therefore much more ſcarce, and difficultly obtainable in a new country, by the common methods, out of the ruins of old houſes, &c. I beg leave therefore to point out to the public, what by a number of experiments I made about two years ago I am convinced would prove a moſt plentiful ſource of the *nitrous acid*, that neceſſary requiſite to the manufacture in queſtion. By this time probably I have awakened the curioſity of moſt of my readers, and many of them will perhaps be ſurprized, when I inform them, that the ſubject from which I encourage them to expect ſo copious a ſupply, is one of our greateſt ſuperfluities, ſubject like its ſiſter *Tea* to a duty for the purpoſe of a revenue—in one word, 'tis neither more nor leſs than that common *weed* TOBACCO.

Every one that has taken particular notice of the ſtalks of *Tobacco* that has been well cured, when burning, muſt have obſerved a *deflagration* or flaſhing exactly ſimilar to that exhibited by *Salt-petre*, when thrown upon coals. This phœnomenon, after I had frequently for many years obſerved, at length induced me, at a ſeaſon of leiſure to attempt making nitre out of tobacco; which I did, and I own it was with no ſmall confidence of ſucceſs, as I know of no ſubſtance but nitrous ſalts which deflagrated in that peculiar manner. I made therefore a ſtrong decoction of tobacco ſtalks, which, by a number of experiments, I found replete with two kinds of nitrous ſalts, viz. *nitrous ammoniac* and *nitrous ſelenites*, the ſame which are contained in the common mother lye of nitre. In ſhort, notwithſtanding I waſted a conſiderable part of the decoction by accidents and experiments, out of *half a pound* avoirdupois of dry tobacco ſtalks, I obtained (by adding pure fixed vegetable alkali and diſengaging the volatile alkali and earth) about an *ounce* of true ſalt-petre; which however was brown by reaſon of the oily parts of the ſtalks. Thus far I proceeded that time, but, for want of leiſure, have not as yet proceeded any farther. I beg leave however to recommend it to others, who may think it worth their while to labour for an improvement of this hint towards a ſalt-petre manufactory; and I would particularly recommend it to the tobacco colonies, to conſider whether it be not an object worthy of their ſerious attention; for I own I am ſo ſanguine as to believe, that, by proper management, they might even make *Salt-petre* a ſtaple commodity. The impurity of the Nitre I made was undoubtedly owing to the incompleteneſs of the putrefaction, which proceeds to no great length in the curing of it; but if under ſuch circumſtances eight ounces of ſtalks will afford an ounce of impure Nitre, there ſeems reaſon to believe that, if the putrefaction were to be compleated in a bed of mould, till the tobacco was reduced to earth, and proper ſubſtances mixed therewith during the progreſs of the putrefaction, to fix the *Nitrous Acid* as it forms, a lixivium drawn from ſuch mould would yield a much larger quantity (with reſpect to the quantity of tobacco) of much purer *Nitre*, and probably much more than any other ſubſtance known. Was I, therefore, a tobacco planter, I would certainly try what might be done with a bed of mould made of refuſe tobacco, and doubt not but it would fully anſwer my expectations. However that might prove, theſe haſty and perhaps ſeaſonable hints are offered to the conſideration of his countrymen, by a ſincere and faithful friend to America.

PEREGRINUS.

TO BE LET,

THE large and convenient Stores on the Dock, lately occupied by Reeſe Meredith and Joſeph Wharton, which will contain above two hundred hogſheads. Apply to SAMUEL MORRIS, in Market-ſtreet.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER in MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FATHER ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1775.

CONTAINING,

THE motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes, riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets; length of days, judgment of the weather, feſtivals and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of intereſt at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. Alſo, a number of uſeful and inſtructing pieces, ſelected from the beſt authors, viz. new method of making hay, which ſaves one third of the time and labour uſually employed, and by which that valuable vegetable is better made than by the cuſtomary practice; of the food perſons in years ſhould avoid, extracted from a pamphlet called "The old man's guide to health and longer life;" how a perſon in years is to know he is in health; of a regulation of temper and of the paſſions; of ſleep for old men; a ſafe and pleaſant cure for the gout; of the miſery of men; of the unreaſonableneſs of men; detached thoughts; a curious extract from Latimer's ſermon, preached before Edward VI, affording a ſtriking contraſt to the preſent extravagance and diſſipation, which ſeem to have corrupted every claſs of men; a ſalutary hint to farmers reſpecting the management of their cattle, communicated by Sieur Roſin, maſter of œconomy to his Pruſſian Majeſty in Eaſt Vrieſland; a cheap manure for damp, cold, wet and boggy lands, which has been tried with great ſucceſs; receipt for a felon, for a wound made by a ruſty nail or thorn, for a ſore throat, for the itch, for a poiſon from vines or other noxious weeds, for a violent tooth-ach, for a ſting of a waſp or bee, for corns, for a ſtrain, for a bruize, for the rheumatiſm, for numbing pains in the body, for a cancer, for the ague and fever; choice receipts to catch fiſh; receipt to bottle cranberries, to kill rats, to kill bugs; directions to make an excellent eſſence for the head-ach, and other local pains; a famous worm medicine; ſecret of diſcovering the writing upon parchment, decayed by time, and of making it legible; a riddle in real life; a remarkable ſtory of Saladin, conqueror of the eaſt; an uncommon inſtance of fortitude and ſtratagem in a Highland ſoldier; two queſtions anſwered; a ſmart reply of an old man concerning marriage. Poetry——The hermit, a beautiful poem; an epigram; epitaph on a very lovely boy; epitaph on the late Doctor Goldſmith; elegy on General Wolfe; a wiſh; elegy on the death of a young lady; picture of a male coquet.

ALSO, FATHER ABRAHAM's

POCKET ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1775.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE times of holding courts in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Maryland and Virginia; Quakers general meetings; fairs; rates for porterage of goods in Philadelphia; Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex; Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia; Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital; Managers of the ſociety for the relief of maſters of ſhips, their widows and children; Directors of the contributionſhip for inſurance of houſes from fire; Managers of the ſilk filature; Directors of the Philadelphia library; Commiſſioners of the light-houſe; City Aſſeſſors; City Wardens and Street Commiſſioners; Land Officers; Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of New-Jerſey; Officers of the Cuſtoms for the port of Philadelphia; Court of Admiralty; Admiralty Court of Appeals; Delegates who attended the General Congreſs at Philadelphia; Juſtices of the general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, and of the courts of common pleas; Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania; Judges of the ſupreme court, and court of oyer and terminer, &c. Tables of intereſt, coins, tide, roads, &c. &c.

*** The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city, has favoured us with the aſtronomical calculations of our Almanacks for this year, therefore they may be moſt firmly relied on.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AMONG which are, 33 pieces of broadcloths, 10 ditto of nap, 15 ditto of coatings, 20 ditto of plains, 20 rugs, 15 pair of blankets, 10 pieces of ticking, 36 table cloths, 20 dozen of worſted hoſe, 20 ditto of worſted caps, 20 pieces of check, 20 ditto of check handkerchiefs, 30 dozen of horn and ivory combs, 10 lb. coloured threads, 10 pieces of carpeting, 20 ditto of oznabrigs, 15 ditto of furniture checks, 15 ditto velvets and velverets, 10 ditto of cambricks and lawns, 20 ditto ſhalloons, 10 ditto durants, 20 kegs of choice indigo. Alſo a large quantity of iron pots, kettles, bake ovens, tea kettles, &c. Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior,

In FRONT-STREET, THE

UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1775.

††† The calculations of this Almanack are performed by the ingenious *David Rittenhouſe*, A. M. of this City, and may be depended on as ſtrictly exact and true. He has kindly added conſiderably to them, and rendered them plain and eaſy to the moſt common capacity by a particular and full *explanation* of every part.

CONTAINING,

THE motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing and ſetting of the moon; alſo the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes, judgment of the weather, riſing and ſetting of the planets, length, increaſe and decreaſe of days, equation of time, fairs, courts, roads, &c. together with uſeful tables, chronological obſervations, and entertaining remarks. Likewiſe the following curious, entertaining and inſtructive pieces—A new method of making hay, by which one third of the time and labour is ſaved, and the hay much better; on the culture of hops; A beautiful inſtance of generoſity in a ſoldier; receipts for compounding and preparing the principle medicines of Dr. Ward, by John Page, Eſq; to whom he left his book of ſecrets; cure for the ſpleen, an anecdote of Capt. Hippiſh and his negro; an anecdote of Dauphine; new maxims and thoughts; epigram on a lady of ſixty years of age marrying a young fellow of ſeventeen; epitaph on a huſband and wife; a birth-day thought; an ode; an inſtance of avarice and ſpeculation providentially puniſhed; a pretty duetto; a ſong; paradoxes to be anſwered next year; anſwer to the riddle laſt year, &c.

*** *The third volume of Sterne's Works is now ready for the ſubſcribers, and it will much oblige the printer if they can ſend for them.*

MANUFACTURE.

ANY agreeable perſon or perſons, who are willing to employ two, three, four, five hundred, or from five hundred to one thouſand pounds, in carrying on an AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, which will, according to probability, produce a conſiderable profit either in time of importation, or non-importation, will be informed of the particulars, and of the terms, by applying to

ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller, In Third-Street, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS William Dewees, Eſq; High She-iff of this county, hath advertiſed the ſale of a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, the ſouth corner of Black-horſe Alley, on the firſt day of December next, as the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; now I do hereby give notice to all perſons intending to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, that the ſaid Richard Robinſon, in his life time, and before the ſaid premiſes were any way incumbered, conveyed the ſame to me, by a deed duly executed and acknowledged, ſubject to a ground-rent of 50l. *per annum, which is all the intereſt belonging to the ſaid Richard Robinſon, at the time of his death, in the ſaid meſſuage and lot of land.*

ISAAC COREN.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

ZACHARIAH HOOD, Executor.

N. B. The ſtill-houſe, at the corner of Walnut- and Fifth-ſtreets, to be ſold or let.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES DAVIS, late of this city, carpenter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid.

JAMES DAVIS, } Executors.
WILLIAM SHEDAKER, }

Salem County, November 23, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

Between this and the firſt of March next,

ONE hundred and forty acres of LAND in Salem county, the whole well watered.—There is on the premiſes a good houſe and ſhop, two wells of water, and two orchards. For terms of ſale apply to GEORGE KATTS.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 23d inſt. (November) from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge in Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man named SAMUEL SHORT, about five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlim made, of a ſwarthy complexion, down look, and has a caſt with one of his eyes; had on when he went away, a black coat and jacket of ſuperfine broadcloth, dove coloured velvet breeches, and fine holland ſhirt; he had alſo two ſilk jackets and a white cloth one, worſted ſtockings and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant Girl that has two years to ſerve: ſhe can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Abraham Uſher and *George Henry*,

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Scotland, and have for ſale, at their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet,

A General aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. ABRAHAM USHER requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, whoſe accounts are become due, to make payment.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, about ten miles from Watkins's Ferry, on the great road from Philadelphia to Wincheſter, known by the name of the Red Houſe, containing five hundred and thirty-ſix acres, of which about ſeventy acres of upland and ten acres of meadow are cleared, and about fifteen acres more fit for meadow to clear: The ſaid land is very rich, commodious for farming, and has plenty of lime-ſtone on the ſame; there are alſo on the premiſes a convenient dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and other out-houſes ſuitable for a public-houſe, and has been a noted ſtage for travellers many years paſt. For terms apply to EDWARD BEESON, who lives adjoining ſaid Plantation.

DAVID REID,

GARDENER and SEEDMAN from London, living in Spring-Garden,

WILL ſupply any gentleman or other perſon with any quantity of Garden Seed, which he will warrant to be of good quality: They may be had at his ſtall at the Court-houſe every day of the week (Sunday excepted) or at the Widow Lawrence's in Second-ſtreet, near the Market.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Ellicott's Mill, in Ann Arundle county, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named EDWARD HAYES, about twenty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, well ſet, ſwarthy complexion, has dark hair tied behind, and is a pert, talkative fellow; he took with him a new felt hat, a white ſhirt, a green caſſimir coat lined with green ſilk in the fore ſkirts, a pair of pale blue breeches with black knee-bands and button-holes, a pair of grey yarn hoſe with white tops, and a pair of old ſhoes lately mended. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the law allows, or if brought home, the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HAWKINS.

Reading, November 16, 1774.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed a dark bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, and carries well, of one Jacob Kroul, tavern-keeper, in this town, which was left at his ſtable by a man that calls himſelf George Atlow, who ſays he is an Engliſhman: He is now confined in the gaol of this town; and as from ſome report of his character the ſubſcriber is apprehenſive that the mare may not be his real property, he has lodged the price of her in the tavern-keeper's hands for a month, intending to advertiſe her in the New-York and Philadelphia papers, with a view that any perſon who may have any claim to her may apply within that time (which he conſiders ſufficient to convey information) pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HULING.

THE ſhip SALLY, Capt. OSMAN, is juſt arrived from Rotterdam, with German Paſſengers, all in good health, whoſe paſſages are to be paid to SAMUEL HOWELL, or the maſter on board ſaid ſhip, nearly oppoſite Market-ſtreet.

All thoſe indebted to SAMUEL HOWELL for German Paſſengers, or otherways, are deſired to call and diſcharge their bonds and accounts, to prevent coſt.

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN SPARHAWK and JOHN DUNLAP,

In PHILADELPHIA, *price* Ten Shillings, *neatly* bound,

JULIET GRENVILLE,

OR THE HISTORY OF THE

HUMAN HEART,

(Three Volumes, elegantly printed in two.) By Mr. BROOKE, *author of the* FOOL OF QUALITY.

THIS ingenious and pathetic work abounds with ſentiments of the moſt refined and important kind.—Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to diſſeminate its ſeeds into the minds of the riſing generation, and in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the moſt important precepts under the pleaſing veil of an engaging narrative.—And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the peruſal of an intereſting tale.

"JULIET GRENVILLE is indubitably a work of genius and uncommon merit: as are indeed all the productions of this writer, from his Guſtavus Vaſa, to the preſent work. He entitles it "The Hiſtory of the Human Heart."—And it muſt be acknowledged the human heart is a ſubject with which Mr. Brooke ſeems to be ſo well acquainted, that we may truly ſay, he has in various inſtances deſcribed its native operations and genuine movements, that while we read him, our feeling, to uſe his own expreſſion, "like a tuned though ſubordinate inſtrument, bears "uniſon and accord to every word he utters."

Monthly Review.

*** *The Hiſtory of* VALVAISE, *formerly publiſhed in this paper, was extracted from this work.*

From the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Ubi conſulueris mature, FACTO opus eſt.

SALLUST.

MANY thanks to the worthy Congreſs re-echoes from the generous breaſts of grateful thouſands: The firmeſt friend of our continent, cannot form a more ſanguine wiſh, than that the colonies may firmly execute what they have wiſely reſolved. When I read their glorious proceedings, I ſee inſcribed on every page in golden capitals, "THE AMERICANS ARE INVINCIBLE." The untutored ſavages of the new world, and the poliſhed ſons of freedom in the old, when they know our manly oppoſition, with admiration will exclaim, "*Brave Americans, worthy of Liberty!*" and join in their united ſupplications to the known and unknown God to ſmile upon our glorious ſtruggle.

Some extol Roman greatneſs, and others admire Corſican bravery, but the heart of every ſon of theſe provinces may diſtend with joy when he reflects that he is born an American.

Oh glorious day! Oh happy union! From Nova-Scotia to Georgia, one mighty mind inſpires the whole! When I conſider the unanimity, the firmneſs, the wiſdom of our late repreſentatives, I feel a joy unutterable, and an exultation never felt before. What remains, but that each one join heart and hand in the vigorous execution of their wiſely concerted plan? The wretch who hangs back, proclaims by his delay, that he either regards not the welfare of America, or that he underſtands her intereſts better than the united wiſdom of her ſons.

We now know our duty, happy for us, if we reduce our knowledge into practice. Without this in vain has the Congreſs met;—in vain have they reſolved. Much better to have acquieſced at once, than to fail in the execution of a plan with ſo much pains concerted. In this caſe we may expect the deriſion of ſchool-boys and the execrations of poſterity.

Away with the flimſy excuſes ſuggeſted by avarice and miſtaken ſelf-intereſt. Know it ye American colonies, that true ſelf-intereſt demands the exact obſervance of all the ſelf-denying injunctions of the aſſociation: That fond principle which leads a diſtreſt mariner for the preſervation of life, to throw overboard his property, much more conſiſtently calls upon you, to ſave yourſelves and poſterity, by frugality and a temporary ſuſpenſion of exports.

The wit of man could not have deviſed any thing more likely to obtain a redreſs of our grievances than the plan concerted. In vain has humanity and juſtice plead our cauſe; but now ſelf-love will operate in our favour, more ſtrongly than the cries of the infant, fatherleſs and widow. If we ſtrictly adhere to the line marked out, in a few months the Weſt-India planters, the Engliſh and Iriſh manufacturers will be ſo diſtreſſed, that from a regard to their own intereſts, they will eſpouſe our cauſe in a manner that will ſhake the throne of Majeſty itſelf, whilſt Lord N—h, and every abettor of American oppreſſion will be curſed with the dying groans of ſtarving millions.

The preſent ſtruggle will either inſure happineſs and freedom, or miſerable ſlavery to this continent. America fully and freely repreſented, has drawn up its Bill of Rights, theſe acknowledged our ruin can proceed only from ourſelves. To obtain a thorough eſtabliſhment of them, we need only wield the weapons of ſelf-denial preſcribed by our Repreſentatives. If we fail in our preſent oppoſition, future attempts muſt certainly be in vain, whereas if we ſucceed, no Miniſter will be hardy enough to renew the unſucceſsful attack. Our all is at ſtake, and upon the behaviour of this day hangs the fate of future generations. Let every one, therefore, who loves his country, walk in the way pointed out by the united wiſdom of North-America. VOX POPULI.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *Nov.* 10.

This afternoon the whole body of merchants at preſent in this city, ſuppoſed to be between 4 and 500, waited upon the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; and the reſt of the Delegates of this colony aſſembled at the Capitol, and preſented the following Addreſs:

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Eſq;* Moderator, *and the other* DELEGATES *of the People of Virginia, who aſſembled at the Capitol, in Williamſburg, on Wedneſday the 9th of November,* 1774.

The Addreſs of the MERCHANTS, TRADERS, *and others, at a General Meeting in Williamſburg.*

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous and voluntary interpoſition, at a time when we were under apprehenſions, that ſome meaſures would be adopted derogatory to the importance of the cauſe we wiſh to ſupport with propriety, and contrary to the intention of the General Congreſs, and by your wiſdom and prudence pointing out ſuch methods of proceeding as have removed our fears, and given univerſal ſatisfaction, demands our grateful acknowledgment.

Truly ſenſible of the neceſſity of preſerving peace and harmony, not only between the different colonies, but alſo among all ranks and ſocieties in each colony, and to ſhew our readineſs to concur in ſuch prudent meaſures as are moſt likely to procure a redreſs of our grievances, we now preſent the; aſſociation, voluntarily and generally ſigned and as we, on our parts, reſolve to adhere ſtrictly thereto, we hope to be favoured with your advice and aſſiſtance on every future emergency.

To which they received the following ANSWER:

Gentlemen,

IT gives us great ſatisfaction to find that our conduct has received the approbation of your reſpectable body, and you may be aſſured we ſhall on all occaſions endeavour to move on the firm principles of juſtice and the conſtitution. The Delegates are very ſenſible of the great advantage this country will receive from your union with them, and they conſider it as very meritorious that you, diſregarding the influence of your commercial intereſt, have generouſly concurred with them in the great ſtruggle for liberty. Such unanimity, we truſt, will convince an inimical Adminiſtration of the imprudence of their meaſures, and produce effects ſo ſalutary as to make us reflect with pleaſure on the part we have taken in ſupport of American freedom.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 7 o'clock. By the northern poſt, juſt arrived, the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; has received the following letter from General GAGE, in anſwer to that wrote to him by the GENERAL CONGRESS on the 10th of October laſt.

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Eſq;*

SIR, BOSTON, *Oct.* 20, 1774.

REPRESENTATIONS ſhould be made with candour, and matters ſtated exactly as they ſtand. People would be led to believe, from your letter to me of the 10th inſtant, that works were raiſed againſt the town of Boſton, private property invaded, the ſoldiers ſuffered to inſult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country ſhut up and moleſted.

Nothing can be farther from the true ſituation of this place than the above ſtate. There is not a ſingle gun pointed againſt the town, no man's property has been ſeized or hurt, except the King's, by the people's deſtroying ſtraw, bricks, &c. bought for his ſervice. No troops have given leſs cauſe for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it; and ſuch care and attention was never more neceſſary from the inſults and provocations daily given to both officers and ſoldiers. The communication between the town and country has been always free and unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill.

Two works of earth have been raiſed at ſome diſtance from the town, wide of the road, and guns put in them. The remains of old works, going out of the town, have been ſtrengthened, and guns placed there likewiſe. People will think differently, whether the hoſtile preparations throughout the country, and the menaces of blood and ſlaughter, made this neceſſary. But I am to do my duty.

It gives me pleaſure that you are endeavouring at a cordial reconciliation with the Mother Country; which, from what has tranſpired, I have deſpaired of. Nobody wiſhes better ſucceſs to ſuch meaſures than myſelf. I have endeavoured to be a mediator, if I could eſtabliſh a foundation to work upon; and have ſtrongly urged it to people here to pay for the tea and ſend a proper memorial to the King, which would be a good beginning on their ſide, and give their friends the opportunity they ſeek to move in their ſupport.

I do not believe that menaces, and unfriendly proceedings, will have the effect which many conceive. The ſpirit of the Britiſh nation was high when I left England, and ſuch meaſures will not abate it. But I ſhould hope that decency and moderation here would create the ſame diſpoſition at home; and I ardently wiſh that the common enemies to both countries may ſee, to their diſappointment, that theſe diſputes between the Mother Country and the Colonies have terminated like the quarrels of lovers, and increaſed the affection which they ought to bear to each other.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS GAGE.

BOSTON, *November* 17.

Tueſday laſt the encampments were broke up, and the troops are gone into houſes, ſtores, &c. in different parts of this town.

The ſame day the regiments that lately arrived from Quebec and New-York, landed and went into barracks alſo.

We have now eleven regiments in this town, beſides the artillery.

In the laſt tranſports that arrived here, came a large quantity of powder, cannon balls, ſhells, &c.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of this town by adjournment, November 7th, the Committee appointed for that purpoſe, made the following report, which was accepted by the town.

'WHEREAS ſundry regiments of his Majeſty's troops, are contrary to law, and to the great annoyance and detriment of his Majeſty's good ſubjects of this province, now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, in a time of profound peace, for the avowed purpoſes of carrying into execution ſundry acts of the Britiſh Parliament, tending to enſlave the people, and to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province, which it is our duty to proteſt againſt upon all occaſions; yet, nevertheleſs, we, the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, in town-meeting legally aſſembled, taking into ſerious conſideration, the diſtreſſed circumſtances of this metropolis, and being anxious ſtill to uſe our beſt endeavours to preſerve that decency and order for which the town has ever been remarkable, relying on the juſtice of our cauſe, and confiding in the united endeavours of the colonies, the wiſdom of the Continental Congreſs, the juſtice and clemency of our ſovereign, and the ſmiles of divine providence, that our grievances will ſhortly be redreſſed, and our unalienable and precious rights, liberties and privileges be reſtored and ſecured to us upon a juſt and permanent baſis. Therefore we recommend,

'That as his Excellency the Governor has aſſured the town, that he will do all in his power to ſecure the peace and good order of the town;

'That the town on their part will exert their beſt endeavours to effect the ſame deſirable purpoſe, and to this end would augment the town watch, and it is recommended to the ſelectmen of the town, that they increaſe the watch to the number of twelve men in each watch-houſe, for the ſecurity and ſafety of the inhabitants, and that they be directed to patrole the ſtreets of the town for the whole night the enſuing ſeaſon.

'And it is earneſtly deſired that his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace, and other peace officers would exert their authority for the obſervance of the laws, and preſervation of peace and order, and that when they hear of any diſturbance, they would not wait for a complaint, but call on the inhabitants, who will at all times be ready in aſſiſting to diſperſe ſuch perſons, or in bringing offenders of what rank or order ſoever to juſtice.

'As in our preſent ſituation it is incumbent upon us particularly to attend to the peace and good order of the town, it is therefore earneſtly recommended to the inhabitants to do all in their power to prevent or ſuppreſs any quarrels or diſturbances. And it is ſeriouſly recommended to all maſters of families that they reſtrain their children and ſervants from going abroad after nine o'clock in the evening, unleſs on neceſſary buſineſs.

'And it is further recommended to the ſelectmen of the town, to injoin upon all retailers and taverners of the town, that they ſtrictly conform to the laws of the province, relating to diſorderly perſons.' *Atteſt.*

W. COOPER, Town Clerk.

The following donations have been received during the courſe of the week paſt, for the relief of the poor, ſuffering by means of the Port-Bill, viz. From Cheſter Town and Candy Pariſh in the province of New-Hampſhire, 3l. and 84 ſheep. From Concord, on Pennecock river, New-Hampſhire, 30 buſhels of peas. From Rehoboth 14l. From Rehoboth and Eaſt-Greenwich, 112 ſheep. From Tiverton, 72 ſheep. From Glaſſenbury, 160 buſhels of grain. From Southington, 150 buſhels of grain. From Wethersfield, 73 buſhels of grain. From Middleton, 1080 buſhels of grain. And from Mr. Samuel Moody, School-maſter, at Newbury-Falls, 5 guineas.

The town of Marblehead, at a full meeting on Monday the 7th inſtant, unanimouſly made choice of a large Committee for executing the plans of the Continental and Provincial Congreſſes. It likewiſe appointed a day for chooſing militia officers, and a committee for each company to give perſonal warning to all on the alarm liſt for the purpoſe mentioned. Directions were given by the town to the clerk, for entering on the records ſuch perſons as ſhould by the province be conſidered and publiſhed as "*rebels againſt the ſtate*"; and to the conſtables and collectors to pay to Henry Gardner, Eſq; monies which they then had, or in future might have in their hands, belonging to the province; the advertiſements of the late treaſurer Gray being treated with the contempt due to one on the *rebel liſt*. A company and train of artillery, will by private ſubſcription, be likewiſe provided in ſaid town for defence of American freedom.—Surely the colonies are in earneſt for preſerving their liberties, and a general attention to the art military will in a ſhort time render them ſecure, notwithſtanding the deſigns of oppreſſive tyranny.—May military diſcipline, then, immediately take place throughout America.

Capt. Joſeph Dean in a ſhip from Surrinam, bound into Salem, was caſt away on Monday ſe'nnight, at the eaſt end of Martha's Vineyard; the veſſel, with a cargo of 300 hogſheads of molaſſes, entirely loſt.

Laſt Thurſday evening a poor woman was knocked down, near the Common, by a ſoldier and his wife, and robbed of a large bundle, containing chiefly women's wearing apparel.

Rocheſter, in New-Hampſhire, Nov. 11.

On Tueſday the 8th inſtant, the Committee of Correſpondence at this place, at the deſire of a number of people, wrote to Mr. Nicholas Auſtin of Middletown, to attend them at the houſe of Mr. Stephen Wentworth, it being ſuſpected that he was employed in procuring artificers at Wolfsborough, &c. to go to Boſton to build barracks for the ſoldiery there. Mr. Auſtin accordingly waited upon them, and the charge in ſome meaſure being proved againſt him, he was obliged on his knees, as nothing leſs would ſatisfy, to make the following confeſſion, viz.

"*Before this company I confeſs I have been aiding and aſſiſting in ſending men to Boſton to build barracks for the ſoldiers to live in, at which you have reaſon juſtly to be offended, which I am ſorry for and humbly aſk your forgiveneſs, and I do affirm that for the future I never will be aiding or aſſiſting in any wiſe whatever, in act or deed, contrary to the conſtitution of the country, as witneſs my hand,*

"*NICHOLAS AUSTIN.*"

SALEM, (*New-England*) *Nov.* 15.

At a meeting of the people (both of the Alarm and Training band) of the firſt company in Danvers, being part of the firſt regiment in the county of Eſſex, held at ſaid Danvers, the 9th day of November, 1774, for the purpoſe of chuſing officers for ſaid company, in obſervance of the recommendation of the Provincial Congreſs.

Voted, Dr. Samuel Holten, Chairman for ſaid Meeting.

Voted, Mr. Samuel Flint, Captain.

Voted, Mr. Dainel Putnam, Firſt Lieutenant.

Voted, Mr. Joſeph Putnam, jun. 2d. Lieut.

Voted, Mr. Aſa Prince, Enſign.

Atteſt. ASA PUTNAM, *Clk. of ſaid Meeting.*

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 21.

The following *Addreſs* (from the Committee of Mechanicks) was on Friday laſt preſented to the Delegates who repreſented this city at the GENERAL CONGRESS.

Gentlemen,

WE being actuated by a real regard for the intereſt and proſperity of our injured and oppreſſed country, and influenced by a principle of gratitude, embrace this early opportunity to teſtify our reſpect, and return you our moſt grateful and unfeigned acknowledgements for your readineſs in accepting, and fidelity in executing the high and important truſt repoſed in you, by your fellow citizens and countrymen; and for the wiſe, prudent and ſpirited meaſures which you have adopted (in conjunction with the worthy and reſpectable Delegates of the neighbouring colonies) for obtaining a redreſs of grievances, and a reſtoration of our violated rights; and thereby re-eſtabliſhing (upon the moſt permanent baſis) that harmony and confidence between America and the Parent ſtate, ſo ardently wiſhed for by all good men, and ſo eſſentially neceſſary for the mutual advantage and ſecurity of both countries.

At the ſame time permit us to aſſure you, that we are determined (as far as our influence extends) to exert ourſelves in ſupport of the common cauſe, and ſhall ever be ready to aid and aſſiſt in carrying the ſalutary meaſures of the GENERAL CONGRESS into execution, to the utmoſt of our power and ability.

That you may long live to enjoy the fruits of your labours, and receive (from a grateful people) the applauſe and honor which is juſtly due to the preſervers of their country, is the ſincere wiſh of,

Gentlemen, your obliged humble Servants,
And Fellow Citizens.

Signed, by order of the Mechanick Committee,
DANIEL DUNSCOMB, Chairman.

To PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
JAMES DUANE,
ISAAC LOW,
JOHN JAY, and
JOHN ALSOP, Eſqrs;

To which they were pleaſed to return the following polite anſwer.

Gentlemen,

THE polite and reſpectful terms in which you are pleaſed to communicate your approbation of our conduct, in an important office, demand our moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgments.

Honoured by the united ſuffrages of our fellow citizens, and animated by a ſenſe of duty, and the moſt cordial affection for our oppreſſed country, however unequal to the delicate and arduous taſk, we undertook it with chearfulneſs, and have diſcharged it with fidelity.

While from abundant experience, we bear teſtimony to the unſhaken zeal for conſtitutional liberty, which has ever diſtinguiſhed the worthy inhabitants of this metropolis, and is nobly exerted at the preſent alarming criſis, your anxious ſolicitude for the reſtoration of that harmony and mutual confidence between the Parent State and America, on which the glory and ſtability of the Britiſh empire ſo abſolutely depend, cannot fail of recommending you to the eſteem of all good men, and of holding you up as an example worthy of imitation and applauſe.

To ſoften the rigour of the calamities to which, in this tempeſtuous ſeaſon, we may be expoſed, let us all with one heart and one voice, endeavour to cultivate and cheriſh a ſpirit of unanimity and mutual benevolence, and to promote that internal tranquility which can alone give weight to our laudable efforts for the preſervation of our freedom, and crown them with ſucceſs.

We are, Gentlemen,
With the moſt affectionate Regard,
Your obliged and very humble Servants,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
JOHN ALSOP,
ISAAC LOW,
JAMES DUANE,
JOHN JAY.

To Mr. Daniel Dunſcomb, Chairman, and the Committee of Mechanicks in the city of New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 28.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet this afternoon, at five o'clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

The following Gentlemen having been choſen by the inhabitants of Southwark and Kenſington, to repreſent thoſe diſtricts in the General Committee for the City and Liberties, they are deſired to attend the meeting of the Committee at the Philoſophical Society's Hall, this afternoon at five o'clock, viz. For Southwark, Meſſrs. Elias Boys, Joſeph Turner, Abraham Jones, Thomas Robinſon; and for Kenſington, Meſſrs Emanuel Ayres, and Jacob Miller.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated Nov. 17.

"As you may not have a veſſel of a ſhort paſſage from England before this comes to hand, ſo I ſhall not neglect to inform you of our having had one arrived here laſt night, in 5 weeks, from Briſtol, by whom there are many extracts of letters mentioning the very ſudden and unexpected diſſolution of the Parliament, viz. 1ſt of October, above a month ſooner than was expected—This is a miniſterial manœuvre which ſome here think ominous and hurtful to the cauſe, as by this means before the people in England know the reſult of our Congreſs, they may proceed to election, and moſt probably bring into the Houſe nearly the ſame corrupt and rotten members, who will proceed immediately to enforce the meaſures of a diſappointed and conſequently enraged Adminiſtration, even when hereafter the minds of the people at home may be changed in favour of the Americans."

On Friday laſt Dr. ABRAHAM CHOVET delivered an introductory diſcourſe to his Anatomical and Phyſiological Lectures, at his new Theatre in Videll's alley, in the preſence of his Honour the Governor, the Truſtees and Faculty of the College, the Clergy, the Doctors of Phyſic, the Students of Medicine, and a conſiderable number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city.—The Doctor introduced the evening's entertainment, with an elegant Latin oration on the origin and dignity of Phyſic, which was ſucceeded by a very learned and ingenious diſcourſe in Engliſh, on the hiſtory, excellence and extent of the ſciences of Anatomy and Phyſiology, wherein he made very honourable mention of thoſe venerable names, who in every age had contributed to their advancement. His curious wax-work figures, together with his numerous and very ſkillful injections and preparations of various parts of the human body, attracted the attention of every ſpectator; and were no leſs an evidence of a fine taſte, judgment and accuracy, than the Lecture was of extenſive reading and perfect knowledge of the ſubject on which he treated. During the exhibition the company gave the ſtricteſt attention, and ſatisfaction evidently impreſſed upon every countenance, teſtified a grateful ſenſe of the pleaſure they enjoyed. The whole was conducted with the greateſt politeneſs and decorum, and the company departed expreſſing themſelves in the higheſt terms of approbation.

The Doctor intends to begin his courſe on Wedneſday the 7th of December, at ſix o'clock in the evening.

We hear that Mr. Joſeph Ellis, of Glouceſter county, lately paid into the hands of Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; five hundred and thirty-four dollars, being generouſly ſubſcribed by the inhabitants of that county, for the relief of the poor of Boſton.

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1774.

THE Committee of Correſpondence, choſen on the 29th day of June laſt by the Freeholders and Freemen of the county of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, being convened this day at New-Caſtle, and having taken into conſideration the reſolution and aſſociation of the American Continental Congreſs, and the moſt probable mode of effectually carrying the ſame into execution, beg leave to recommend the following propoſitions to their Conſtituents.

Firſt, That they aſſemble themſelves at ſome convenient place in each hundred in the county, to be fixed upon by the reſpective Collectors of the public taxes, on Monday the 28th inſtant, at two o'olock in the afternoon, and then and there by ballot to chooſe not leſs than five nor more than nine of the moſt vigilant, active and worthy inhabitants as a Committee of Inſpection for each hundred; whoſe duty will be to take eſpecial care that all the inhabitants of their reſpective hundreds do punctually comply with the ſaid aſſociation, &c.

Secondly, That the ſaid Freeholders and Freemen of the ſaid county, who have not already, do ſpeedily ſubſcribe to the relief of our diſtreſſed and poor brethren of Boſton, now ſuffering the greateſt ſeverities in the common cauſe of America; and that they pay their ſeveral ſubſcriptions to ſome of this Committee of Correſpondence, in ſuch time as to enable the Committee to make remittance thereof before the approaching winter, when their gratuities will be moſt acceptable.

Thirdly, That the Committees of Inſpection do continue to perform the ſacred truſts repoſed in them until one month after the end of the firſt ſeſſion of the Grand American Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia in May next, when they as well as this Committee of Correſpondence are to be diſſolved, in order that the inhabitants may make a new choice.

This Committee well knowing the loyalty, integrity, generoſity, wiſdom and love of liberty of their Conſtituents, think it unneceſſary to uſe any arguments to perſuade them to a compliance with our preſent advice, and to take all reaſonable and prudent meaſures for the ſupporting and defending their property and freedom againſt any tyrannical or hoſtile invaſion of them.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID THOMPSON, Clk.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* ELECTORS *of the County of* BUCKS.

AS the late Continental Congreſs, for the preſervation and ſupport of American Liberty, have formed reſolves and entered into an aſſociation in behalf of themſelves and the reſpective colonies they repreſented, and have recommended the appointment of Committees in the ſeveral towns and counties, attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching the ſame; We the Committee choſen for the county of Bucks, in July laſt, apprehending that we have, to the beſt of our abilities, executed the truſt then repoſed in us, beg leave to recommend to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this county, who are qualified to vote for Members of Aſſembly, to meet at Newtown the 15th day of December next, to chuſe a new Committee for the above-mentioned purpoſes.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

I HAVE lately read a piece entitled "a friendly addreſs to all reaſonable Americans," which appears to be the production of a pen extremely unfriendly to the liberties of America—The arguments are uncandidly ſtated, and the author with much art has endeavoured to alarm our fears with the horrors of a civil war on the one hand, and on the other, to excite our jealouſies of the motives to the oppoſition in thoſe who are at preſent the foremoſt in the ſtruggle—The firſt I think we need not be much apprehenſive of, whilſt we remain united and good humoured with each other, for the power of Great-Britain will moſt aſſuredly never be employed to act offenſively againſt us on ſhore; the laſt is too baſe and ungenerous a ſuſpicion to be harboured in any breaſt that is fraught with honourable and charitable ſentiments, and the whole piece will, I doubt not, be deſervedly deſpiſed; and however much I might deteſt the writer if he was perſonally known, yet ſo great a veneration have I for that grand bulwark of liberty, the *Freedom of the Preſs*, that I earneſtly wiſh no compulſive ſteps may be taken to diſcover the author; let the wretch live like a ſerpent in his den, and though venon exhales with his breath, till he actually dares to appear and bites in the face of day, let him reſt unnoticed and unſought for.—Neglect, like a Winter's froſt, will render him torpid—and for thoſe who have been already hurt by his bite, let the ſkillful prepare their antidote and publiſh the cure.—When I ſee in the channel of every paper, the freedom with which the conduct of all ranks of people is boldly convaſſed, I rejoice in the priviledge, and though I ſometimes find ſcurrility introduced inſtead of argument, and perſonal invective ſubſtituted for ſound reaſoning, yet I glory in the happy priviledge of giving King's their own, and knaves their due. The preſs waves all ceremony of introductory admiſſion, and conveys by inviſible magic the daring intruder into the royal preſence, and there forces him to hear in the face of his court, that he is a tyrant, a monſter, and a hated Prince—if ſuch ſhould be the opinion of his ſubjects.—A Miniſter is told that the whole nation eſteems him a deſigning ſcoundrel, a Biſhop that he is a ſanctified villain, a Peer that he is a venal ſycophant tool, a Judge that he is a more infamous wretch than the poor culprit condemned by his ſentence from the Bench, the Commoner that he is the moſt abject of ſlaves, bought and ſold by his own conſent.—Theſe and more may be told by the ſilent type, and thouſands ſhall hear the ſecret.—Now if ſuch are the fruits of this glorious plant, let us not cramp its growth; let it luxuriantly ſpread its loaded branches and let each gather the ſort that ſuits his palate, for it is of ſo wonderful a nature, that for every poiſon it can produce an antidote, for every acid it has its ſacrific—I contend then that the preſs ſhould be free as air, and he who pries into the retirement of an author commits an outrage on publick liberty—Conſider, Gentlemen, when you begin to hunt us poor fellows who have an itch for writing, you cramp genius, you put us upon guarding our ſentiments with ſuch *doubts* and *redoubts* that you often get a limping decripid volunteer for your ſervice inſtead of a ſturdy, bold-hearted, free born, free ſpoken Engliſhman—I ſpeak from my own feelings, for were I ſure that I could ſafely ſnug myſelf behind the ramparts of the preſs and ſally out unnoticed and unperceived—many a ſcout ſhould I make amongſt the great and the ſmall, and ravage the quarters of the pretended patriot, the ſly-boot ſaint and the ſnarling ſcribler—nor ſhould the partial Printer eſcape my viſit, if ſuch there are to be found—I conjure you then, my countrymen, to beware of infringing this grand preſerver of our liberties—if publications appear which are unfriendly to our cauſe or treaſonable to the liberty of the land, let looſe your writing blood hounds, drive the crafty fox, and convince theſe bold intruders that wherever they appear you are ready for the chaſe—thus will you force them from every haunt, and preſerve to yourſelves a ſound and a healthy CONSTITUTION.

NIMROD.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following Dialogue, extracted from the works of a late amiable and popular Nobleman, is earneſtly recommended to the peruſal of the courtly tory, *and the* fiery republican, *by*

H. J.

Lord FALKLAND.——*Mr.* HAMPDEN.

Lord *Falk.* ARE not you ſurprized to ſee me in elyſium, Mr. Hampden?

Mr. *Hamp.* I was going to put the ſame queſtion to your Lordſhip; for, doubtleſs you thought me a rebel.

Lord *Falk.* And certainly you thought me an apoſtate from the Commonwealth, and a ſupporter of tyranny.

Mr. *Hamp.* I own I did, and I don't wonder at the ſeverity of your thoughts about me. The heat of the times deprived us both of our natural candour. Yet I will confeſs to you here, that before I died, I began to ſee in our party enough to juſtify your apprehenſions, that the civil war which we had entered into, from generous motives, from a laudable deſire to preſerve our free conſtitution, would end very unhappily, and perhaps in the iſſue deſtroy that conſtitution, even by the arms of thoſe who pretended to be moſt zealous for it.

Lord *Falk.* And I will as frankly own to you, that I ſaw, in the court and camp of the King, ſo much to alarm me for the liberty of my country, if our arms were ſucceſsful, that I dreaded a victory little leſs than I did a defeat, and had nothing in my mouth but the word peace, which I conſtantly repeated with paſſionate fondneſs, in every council at which I was called to aſſiſt.

Mr. *Hamp.* I wiſhed for peace too, as ardently as your Lorſhip. But I ſaw no hopes of it. The inſincerity of the King, and the influence of the Queen, made it impoſſible to truſt to his promiſes or declarations. Nay, what reliance could we reaſonably have upon laws deſigned to limit and reſtrain the power of the crown, after he had violated the bill of rights, obtained with ſuch difficulty and containing ſo clear an aſſertion of the privileges which had been in diſpute? If his conſcience would allow him to break an act of Parliament made to determine the bounds of the royal prerogative, becauſe he thought that the royal prerogative could have no bounds, what legal ties could bind a conſcience ſo prejudiced? or what effectual ſecurity could his people obtain againſt the obſtinate malignity of ſuch an opinion, but entirely taking from him the power of the ſword, and enabling themſelves to defend the laws he had paſt?

Lord *Falk.* There is evidently too much truth in what you have ſaid! But, by taking from the King the power of the ſword, you in reality took all power. It was converting the government into a democracy; and if he had ſubmitted to it, he would only have preſerved the name of a King. The ſceptre would have been held by thoſe who had the ſword; or we muſt have lived in a ſtate of perpetual anarchy, without any force or balance in the government, a ſtate which could not have laſted long, but would have ended in a republic or in abſolute dominion.

Mr. *Hamp.* Your reaſoniag ſeems unanſwerable. But what could we do? Let Dr. Laud, and thoſe other court divines, who directed the King's conſcience, and fixed in it ſuch principles, as made him unfit to govern a limited monarchy, though with many good qualities, and ſome very great ones; let them, I ſay, anſwer for all the miſchiefs they brought upon him and the nation.

Lord *Falk.* They were, indeed, much to blame: But thoſe principles had gained ground before their times, and ſeemed the principles of our church, in oppoſition to the Jeſuits, who had certainly gone too far in the other extream.

Mr. *Hamp.* It is a diſgrace to our Church to have taken up ſuch opinions; and I will venture to prophecy, that our Clergy, in future times, muſt renounce them, or they will be turned againſt them by thoſe who mean their deſtruction. Suppoſe a Popiſh King on the throne, will the Clergy adhere to paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance? If they do, they deliver up their religion to Rome; If they do not, their practice will confute their own doctrines.

Lord *Falk.* Nature, Sir, will in the end be ſure to ſet right whatever opinion contradicts her great laws, let who will be the teacher. But, indeed, the more I reflect on thoſe miſerable times in which we both lived, the more I eſteem it a favour of Providence to us that we were cut off ſo ſoon. The moſt grievous misfortune that can befal a virtuous man, is to be in ſuch a ſtate, that he can hardly ſo act as to approve his own conduct. In ſuch a ſtate we both were. We could not eaſily make a ſtep, either forward or backward, without great hazard of guilt, or at leaſt of diſhonour. We were unhappily entangled in connexions with men who did not mean ſo well as ourſelves, or did not judge ſo rightly. If we endeavoured to ſtop them, they thought us falſe to the cauſe: If we went on with them, we ran directly upon rocks, which we ſaw, but could not avoid. Nor could we take ſhelter in a philoſophical retreat from buſineſs. Inaction would in us have been cowardice and deſertion. To compleat the public calamities, a religious fury, on both ſides, mingled itſelf with the rage of our civil diſſentions, more frantic than that, more implacable, more averſe to all healing meaſures. The moſt intemperate counſels were thought the moſt pious; and a regard to the laws, if they oppoſed the ſuggeſtions of theſe fiery zealots, was accounted irreligion. This added new difficulties to what was before but too difficult in itſelf, the ſettling of a nation which no longer could put any confidence in its ſovereign, nor lay more reſtraints on the royal authority without deſtroying the balance of the whole conſtitution. In theſe circumſtances, the balls, that pierced our hearts, were directed thither by the hands of our guardian angels to deliver us from horrors we could not ſupport, and perhaps from a guilt our ſouls abhorred.

Mr. *Hamp.* Indeed things were brought to ſo deplorable a ſtate, that, if either of us had ſeen his party triumphant, he muſt have lamented that triumph as the ruin of his country. Were I to return into life, the experience I have had would make me very cautious how I kindled the ſparks of civil war in England: For I have ſeen that when once that devouring fire is lighted, it is not in the power of the head of a party to ſay to the conflagration, thus far ſhalt thou go, and here ſhall thy violence ſtop.

Lord *Falk.* The converſation we have had, as well as the reflections of my own mind on paſt events, would if I were condemned to my body again, teach me great moderation in my judgments of perſons, who might happen to differ from me in difficult ſcenes of public action; they would entirely cure me of the ſpirit of party, and make me think, that, as in the church, ſo alſo in the ſtate, no evil is more to be feared than a rancorous and enthuſiaſtical zeal.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Liſbon.
Brig Ranger, W. Newbold, Antigua.
Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Jamaica.
Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts.
Brig Patty, J. Rawlings, Antigua.
Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Dominica.
Brig Kitty, G. Lochtie, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Betſy, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop America, P. Allen, Plymouth, N. England.
Sch. Friendſhip, B. Wormſtead, Salem, N. England.
Sch. Chatham, B. Clarke, Cape Cod.
Sloop Sachariſſa, J. Glover, Salem, N. England.
Sloop Hawke, J. Walker, North-Carolina.
Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, Ditto.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Chatham, B. Clarke, Salem, N. England.
Brig Ann, J. Forſter, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Charming Sally, F. M'Ginnis, Maryland.
Ship Lovely Lais. A. Waid, Jamaica.
Sch. Elizabeth, W. Brown, Grenadoes.
Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, Jamaica.
Sch. Sachariſſa, J. Glover, Salem, N. England.
Sch. Friendſhip, B. Wormſtead, Ditto.

CLEARED.

Ship Liberty, C. Thomſon, Gibraltar.
Ship Beſſet, J. Vicary, Virginia.
Ship Becky and Debby, S. Williams, Barcelona.
Ship John and Sally, B. Greenaway, N. Carolina.
Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Liſbon.
Ship Ann, G. Forten, Briſtol.
Snow Dickenſon, J Johnſon, Cadiz.
Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon. Liſbon.
Snow Fanny, J. Tanner, Maryland.
Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon.
Brig Sally, W. Stevens, Ditto.
Brig Mount-Holly, G. Bayley, Ditto.
Brig Joſeph, R. Pye, North-Carolina.
Brig Induſtry, G. Aſh, Antigua.
Brig Lowther, J. Smith, Barbados.
Brig James, J. Smith, Cork.
Brig Berwick, J. Scutt, Miſſiſippi.
Sch. Three Friends, S. Hinkley, Salem, N. England.
Sch. Sally, T. Etheridge, North-Carolina.
Sch. Lively, A. Thomſon, Ditto.
Sloop Sally, W. Richardſon, Maryland.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Salem, N. England.
Sloop Polly's Deſire, P. Gorham, Ditto.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.

PRICE CURRENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Flour, *per hund.*	0	17	6	Tar, *per barrel,*	0	14	0
Butter Bread,	3	0	0	Molaſſ. *per gal.*	0	1	11
Middling Biſket,	1	10	0	Weſt Ind. Rum,	0	3	0
Ship ditto,	0	14	0	Philadelp. do.	0	2	2
Rice, - -	0	16	0	New-Engl. do.	0	2	2
Cotton, *per lb.*	0	1	4	Wheat, *per buſh.*	0	6	6
Bohea Tea, -	0	5	6	Indian Corn,	0	3	0
Hemp, - -	0	0	5	Fine Salt,	0	1	6
Penſyl. Loaf Sug.	0	1	1	PipeStaves, *p. th*	10	0	0
Iriſh Beef, *per bar.*	3	5	0	Hogſhead do.	8	0	0
Country ditto	2	10	0	Barrel do.	4	0	0
Pork, - -	3	5	0	Red Oak ditto,	5	10	0
Pitch,	0	14	0	Bar Iron, *p. ton,*	26	0	0
Turpentine, -	1	0	0	Pig Iron, -	8	10	0

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
MASTER;

A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board at Mr. Joſeph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf.

A quantity of NEW RICE to be ſold. Enquire as above.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

PRIVATE LODGINGS for a ſingle perſon, to be accommodated with two rooms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or not more than one ſquare diſtant north or ſouth: It will be moſt agreeable to have both the rooms on the ſecond floor; yet, one on the firſt and one on the ſecond, or one on the ſecond and the other on the third will anſwer.—There is alſo wanted a room only, being not leſs than fourteen feet ſquare. Enquire of the Printer.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 6th day of December next, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Apple-tree Alley, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, in this city, containing in front 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet, bounded by ground appertaining to the eſtate of Joſeph Stout, deceaſed, ſubject to a ground-rent of 35s. currency per annum; late the eſtate of Henry Reinhart; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 6th day of December next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets in this city, containing in front thereon 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet, bounded by ground of William Smith and others; late the eſtate of Adam Weaver; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

At the deſire of ſeveral PHYSICIANS,

PROPOSALS are laid before the Gentlemen of that Profeſſion, by ROBERT BELL, of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF
LECTURES
ON THE
MATERIA MEDICA,
As delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN, M.D. Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

N. B. Printed propoſals, with conditions and a ſpecimen of the work, are given *gratis* at ſaid BELL's, to whom thoſe gentlemen who are deſirous of encouraging improvements in the divine art of healing, are requeſted to forward their names ſpeedily, that it may be carried into execution immediately, and becauſe it will be printed only for thoſe who poſſeſs ſo much animation as to encourage the work by their ſubſcriptions.

Now in the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed, by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,
At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

STRICTURES
ON A PAMPHLET, entitled,
"A Friendly Addreſs to all reaſonable Americans
"on the Subject of our Political Confuſions."
Addreſſed to the People of America.

At the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, *in Videll's Alley, Second-ſtreet.*

ON Wedneſday the 7th of December, at ſix o'clock in the evening, Doctor CHOVET will begin his courſe of Anatomical and Phyſiological Lectures; in which the ſeveral parts of the human body will be demonſtrated, with their mechaniſm and actions, together with the doctrine of life, health, and the ſeveral effects reſulting from the actions of the parts, on his curious collection of Anatomical Wax-works, and other natural preparations, to be continued the whole winter 'til the courſe is compleated.

As this courſe will not be attended with the diſagreeable ſight nor ſtench of recent diſeaſed or putrid carcaſes, which often diſguſt even the ſtudents in phyſic as well as the curious, otherwiſe inclined to this uſeful and moſt ſublime part of Natural Philoſophy, it is to be hoped this undertaking will meet with ſuitable encouragement.

Tickets to be had for the whole courſe at Doctor CHOVET's houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Black-horſe Alley, on the evening of the 14th inſtant (November) a bay STALLION, about fourteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer, is rough, and in but indifferent order. Whoever takes him up, and will bring him home, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN YOUNG, Jun.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1774.

WAS committed to the Work-houſe in this city, a certain JAMES WHELLER, a ſervant man belonging to DANIEL CARR; and a certain DANIEL DUNNAVIN, belonging to OSWALD VANDERHOLD: This is to deſire their maſters to come, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged by order of the Court.

JAMES WHITEHEAD.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with buſineſs in the Mercantile way, and keeping a ſet of books for any Merchant, having acquired the knowledge of the Italian method from a regular apprenticeſhip of ſeven years, which he ſerved to two eminent Merchants in company, and who has alſo a pretty general knowledge of the city and thoſe in trade, would be glad to tranſact buſineſs for a Merchant, as a Clerk; or he would be glad to poſt up, if they are behind, or keep the books of any Merchant, Store-keeper, or Tradeſman. Any perſon that may have occaſion, will be waited on by applying to the Printer.

A large commodious front room, ready fitted up for a ſhop, in a good part of the city for that purpoſe; alſo a furniſhed chamber to be had in the ſaid houſe, which is occupied by a ſmall family. A ſingle man that would take it, and board with them, would be very agreeable. Enquire of the Printer.

MICHAEL ANDERSON, who came from Caſtle Town, near Londonderry, in Ireland, about twelve years ago, is requeſted to let his brother WILLIAM ANDERSON, at Mr. Hamilton's tavern in Norrinton, Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania, know where he is.

Kingſeſs, Philadelphia County, Nov. 20, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant lad named WILLIAM WAGHORN, twenty years of age, well made, 5 feet 4 inches high, light coloured hair and blue eyes; had on an old felt hat, a red and white handkerchief, an old ſwanſkin jacket with white metal buttons, an old blue under jacket, new coarſe ſhirt, new buckſkin breeches, ſteel knee-buckles, old grey yarn ſtockings that have been newly footed, good ſhoes with odd buckles, one braſs the other plated; his great toe on the right foot has been maſhed, which cauſes him to wear a large ſhoe twiſted aſide; by trade a breeches maker, very impudent, and much given to ſtrong drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM KINTZING

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Iſaac Hancock, in Providence townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 114 acres; bounded by lands of Herman Umſted, and others; late the eſtate of David Rynear, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of November inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 5 o'clock in the evening, two certain meſſuages or tenements, together with a diſtillery and wharff, and all and ſingular the implements for the purpoſe of diſtilling in ſaid diſtillery occupied, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate at Point-pleaſant, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth north and ſouth about 200 feet, and in depth 300 feet; bounded by ground belonging to the eſtate of William Maſters, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan thereof to be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe and Sheriff's Office.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 29th day of November inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that commodious Inn, commonly known by the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; now in the tenure of Aſaph Willſon, containing about 45 acres, bounded by land of Daniel Briſtow, and others, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be poſitively ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday the firſt day of December next, at the London Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Black-horſe alley, and eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Mr. Charles Riſk, containing in Front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet and an half, and in depth 114 feet, bounded by ground of James Glen and others; late the eſtate of Richard Robinſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday the 2d day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Michael Croll, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Frederick, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 101 acres and 80 perches, bounded by lands of William Boyer and others; late the eſtate of Dietrick Welker; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

November 21ſt, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday the 8th of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, on the premiſes, by the executors of the late George Plim, deceaſed;

THE Houſe and Lot wherein the ſaid George Plim lately dwelt, and now in the tenure of Captain James Robinſon, ſituate in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, and facing Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's. The lot being about 18 feet wide and about 120 feet deep, more or leſs; the whole clear of ground-rent, and has the privilege of an alley into Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. On paying one half the purchaſe money down, the other half may remain on intereſt, giving ſecurity.

WHEREAS THOMAS SCULLEY, of the county of Newcaſtle, Merchant, hath aſſigned to us, in behalf and for the uſe of his creditors, all his books, debts and accounts: Now theſe are to requeſt all thoſe indebted to the ſaid THOMAS SCULLEY to pay their reſpective balances into the hands of ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Eſq; Attorney at Law in Newcaſtle, whoſe receipt will be a ſufficient diſcharge: Thoſe that do not take notice hereof, may depend on their accounts being put in ſuit immediately without any reſpect of perſons. Any perſon to whom the ſaid THOMAS SCULLEY is indebted, will pleaſe to ſend their accounts, properly proven, to

PETER AND ISAAC WIKOFF,
BUDDEN AND STRAKER,
CHARLES EDDY. } Aſſignees.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons are indebted to the ſubſcriber, whoſe accounts have exceeded the limitted credit, and to whom frequent applications have been made to diſcharge their ſeveral balances: This may therefore inform ſuch, that unleſs their accounts are ſettled with her before the firſt of February next, ſhe will be under the neceſſity of putting them in ſuit without reſpect of perſons.

MARY EDDY.

N. B. Her remaining ſtock of Goods, conſiſting of a variety of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. will be ſold remarkably low for caſh.

Baltimore, November 8, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately, being a moſt excellent ſtand for an Inn,

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſtables, &c. with ten acres of land in Harford town, (formerly Buſh) Harford county, Maryland; the houſe ſtands on the ſide of the poſt road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is well calculated, and it is ſuppoſed there is not at this time a better ſtand and opening on the continent for a good Inn. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable credit for the whole or part of the purchaſe money as he chuſes, on giving ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a plantation conſiſting of one hundred acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-houſe and ſome out-houſes, with a very good orchard, about five miles from Harford and a mile from the Lower Croſs Roads and Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe in Harford county. Reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS MILLER, in Harford, or in Baltimore to

JAMES CHRISTIE, Jun.

N. B. If theſe places are not ſold in two months they may be rented by applying as above.

A DISTILLER,

WELL ſkilled in manufacturing GIN and CORDIALS, may immediately be employed in that buſineſs, on terms of peculiar advantage, either as a partner or otherwiſe. For particulars enquire of EDWARD BATCHELOR, Merchant, in Second-ſtreet.

FOR BELFAST,

THE SHIP

PROSPERITY,

WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, MASTER;

ONLY one year old, ſails faſt, and has good accommodations for paſſengers; having great part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with the firſt flax-ſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid maſter on board at Samuel Mifflin, Eſqr's; wharf.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

SPEEDWELL,

JOHN JONES, MASTER;

NOW lying at Maſon's wharf; will ſail in three weeks at fartheſt. For freight or paſſage agree with BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have imported by ſaid ſhip, a few bales of Scotch oznabrugs, and ſail canvas No. 1 to 9, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1774.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The SNOW SAM,

JOHN BURROWS

MASTER;

NOW lying at Stamper's wharf; will ſail in three weeks at moſt. For freight or paſſage agree with ſaid maſter, or with BARCLAY *and* MITCHELL, *who have for ſale, an aſſortment of checks, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, a quantity of linen yarn fit for Hoſiers, and Engliſh cordage, which they will ſell very reaſonable, and a few barrels of Iriſh ſalmon.*

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

MERCURY,

ROBERT TORRENS MASTER;

WILL ſail with the firſt flax ſeed veſſels, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, *or ſaid maſter on board, at South-ſtreet wharf.*

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of the third month next (or perhaps any time between this and then by agreeing with the preſent tenant)

A PLANTATION in the diſtrict of Southwark, about one mile from the city, very handy to the markets: There is on ſaid place a convenient dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a kitchen adjoining, a well of good water near the door, with a barn, ſtable, cow-houſe and cyder-houſe, a large bearing orchard of good fruit, and ten acres of drained meadow belonging thereto. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to ANTHONY MORRIS, near the ſaid place.

GOOD TALLOW CANDLES,

At 10d. per lb.

AT SHUTE's SHOP,

At the NEW-MARKET.

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY,

Have for ſale, at their ſtore the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharf, by wholeſale and retail,

JAMAICA ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-England rum; Liſbon, Teneriff and Malaga wines; muſcovado, loaf and lump ſugars; pepper, alſpice, tea, coffee, chocolate, French and Carolina indigo; Weſton's, Scotch and Philadelphia ſnuff; alſo a cargo of Liſbon ſalt; all which they will ſell cheap for caſh or country produce.

N. B. Orders from the country, ſea ſtores, and ſhallopmens bills, put up on the ſhorteſt notice, with care and diſpatch.

Chriſtiana Bridge, 11th month 7th, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED laſt night from his bail, a certain THOMAS VINER, an Engliſhman, about 36 years of age, well ſet, about 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and a tanner by trade; had on and took with him a ſuit of new blue broadcloth cloaths, two pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, two pair of new yarn milled ſtockings, one pair blue grey and the other reddiſh or fleſh colour, a new beaver hat and an old ditto, a half worn lightiſh coloured cloth coatee, lined with lightiſh homeſpun, with brown wooden buttons, and a pair of old leather breeches that have been worn in a tan-yard, &c. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thomas Viner in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought to New-Caſtle gaol, all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LEWDEN.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

BROKE out of the gaol yard, in the county of Glouceſter, on the fourth inſt. (November) a certain CHRISTOPHER MYERS that was committed for felony; he is a ſhort chunky fellow, about twenty-three years of age; had on when he broke out, a ſnuff coloured cloth jacket and a red under ditto, white ſhirt, and velvet breeches of a browniſh colour, blue ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes with white mettal buckles, and a beaver hat; he has browniſh ſtraight hair, and is about five feet three or four inches high. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid thief and brings him to Glouceſter gaol, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of young BAY HORSES, ſingle or double; alſo a young BLACK HORSE, fit for the ſaddle. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS a certain DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who left Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, on the 22d of April laſt, in company with his brother ROBERT CAMPBELL, has not ſince been heard of; he is therefore requeſted to write to his ſaid brother, at Baſkenridge in Somerſet county, directed to the care of Mr. Thomas Burgie, at Lord Stirling's.

KITEFOOT TOBACCO,

Manufactured and ſold by

HAMILTON AND LEIPER,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

ALSO,

SCOTCH ſnuff, high toaſt, rappee, low and high priced, ſcented and plain, Violet Straſburg, and the ſeveral kinds of roll and cut tobacco as uſual, from Virginia leaf, of the very beſt quality.——They buy empty ſnuff-bottles.

BROADCLOTHS AND STOCKINGS,

A very large and general aſſortment, of every price and quality; ALSO,

A QUANTITY of checks and Ruſſia ſheetings, blankets and rugs of all ſizes, cambricks, royal ribs, pins and gloves, plain and maccaroni velvets, with a great number of other Shop Goods freſh imported, and will poſitively be ſold at the former moderate prices for caſh, by

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the Fleece's Head, half way between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe a quantity ſhall have ſome time allowed to pay.

TO THE CURIOUS.

JOSEPH STANSBURY hath juſt received a few curious pocket Bibles, containing the whole of the Old and New Teſtaments, with notes explanatory, hiſtorical, critical and practical: They are conſidered as a great curioſity, being the ſmalleſt and neateſt type that a Bible was ever printed with; the paper is exceeding fine, which reduces it to a very ſmall ſize; they are much valued by good judges on account of the great difficulty that attends printing a book of this kind on ſo ſmall a letter. It is likewiſe a very *correct* edition, which makes it the more valuable. They ſeem well calculated for a companion to the Pulpit for extempore preachers, and are on the whole what is ſeldom to be met with. Pleaſe to apply at his ſtore oppoſite Chriſt Church, in Second-ſtreet, or at William Trickett's, Stationer, oppoſite Black-Horſe alley in Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1774.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, this evening about duſk, a handſome gold watch with a china face and three hands, one of which tells the day of the month, maker's name Thomas Wagſtaffe; it had engraved on the back of the outer caſe in a cypher, the letters P. M. alſo the owner's name (Phebe Morton) engraved on the cap. At the ſame time was ſtolen, one white ſattin quilted petticoat, one black paduaſoy gown, one cinnamon coloured tabby ditto, one brown ducape ditto, and one crow coloured mantua ditto. Whoever will bring the above deſcribed goods to the owner, ſhall receive the reward of TEN POUNDS, and the above reward for goods and thief.

PHEBE MORTON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot lately occupied by Governor Franklin, in Burlington, being pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of Delaware, and accommodated with every convenience for a genteel retirement—the Lot on which the Houſe ſtands is large, and the purchaſer may have with the Houſe about four acres of good meadow. Alſo, a new brick houſe in the tenure of Hannah Hartſhorne, having three rooms on a floor, and a large kitchen, ſituated in Burlington, a ſmall diſtance from the river: This houſe has contiguous to it about twelve acres of orchard. For terms apply to Hannah Hartſhorne, in Burlington, or Richard Wells, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Half of the money may remain ſeveral years on intereſt on proper ſecurity being given.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of Land, lying in the townſhip of Hopewell, Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey: The firſt contains 13 acres, being the north-eaſt corner of the Croſs Road, well known by the name of Bowen Town, having on it a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of water contiguous; alſo a merchants ſhop, and an excellent young apple orchard: The ſecond contains 63 acres, and is excellent wheat land, moſtly cleared, and well watered by a ſtream running through the premiſes. The above lots will accommodate either Preſbyterian, Baptiſt, Quaker, or Seventh-day Baptiſt, for a meeting, lying within ſix miles of the fartheſt. For terms apply to JONATHAN BOWEN, Jun. near the premiſes, or the owner, WILLIAM CONNER, on Maurice River.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN CAMPIN, who came in the ſnow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, from Waterford, about ſix weeks ago, by trade a butcher, about five feet eight inches high, ſlender made, ſtraight long viſage, ſmall legs, has a clumſy walk, and wears his own ſhort brown hair: Had on and took with him, a new large broad diamond check ſhirt without buttons, a ſhort brown jacket without ſleeves, a dark frize ſurtout coat with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worſted pluſh breeches, a pair of light coloured yarn ſtockings, generally not gartered, a pair of thick double ſoaled ſhoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a ſmall brimmed old hat, ſpeaks quick and tolerable good Engliſh, and given to liquor: It is ſuppoſed he is gone off with ſome of his ſhipmates, who may aſſiſt him in changing his cloaths, and no doubt but he may change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, or ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, paid by

EDWARD BARRET.

Philadelphia, 10th Month 17, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of unkind and diſaffected people have induſtriouſly propagated, through this city, that on the arrival of the ſhips from England this Fall, I made it my buſineſs to purchaſe a large quantity of ſeveral ſorts of Dry Goods, in order to ſell them out again at an advanced price; which report I do declare to be falſe, and do defy any perſons to appear to my face and prove that I have bought to the amount of one ſhilling's worth of Goods from them ſince the arrival of ſaid ſhips: And I do further ſay, that to the beſt of my remembrance I cannot recollect to have bought to the amount of fifty pounds worth of Dry Goods on ſpeculation, ſince I have been in trade: I am therefore really ſorry that my fellow-citizens ſhould be ſo unfriendly to me, and unjuſt to themſelves, as to propagate a report of this ſort.

JOHN HEAD.

Alexandria, October 1, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

For READY MONEY, (purſuant to the laſt will of NEWTON KEENS, deceaſed) by Public Auction, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 19th day of December next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at Carr Town, ſometimes called Newgate, in the county of Loudon, and colony of Virginia,

A TRACT of valuable Land lying in the ſaid county, adjoining to the aforeſaid town, and partly bounded by the Mountain Road; containing about 1400 acres, having upon it only one ſmall plantation, and but little cleared ground: About 100 acres of the ſaid tract is under a leaſe for one or two lives at a ſmall yearly rent: There is upon it a conſiderable quantity of ground fit for improving into meadow, and it is well watered and timbered. The ſituation of this land is very convenient for trade and public houſe-keeping, being only 25 miles diſtant from Alexandria, 23 from Dumfries, and 18 from Colcheſter, all which are good markets for every thing the farmer or planter raiſes; it has alſo a merchant mill within one mile. The land may be entered upon the 25th day of December next, and deeds executed for the ſame on the day of ſale by the executors,

RICHARD LEE,
DAVID BOYD.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, at Middletown, Lancaſter county, on the 25th of October laſt, a ſervant man named JAMES WALLS, an Iriſhman, about 24 years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, red faced, and has whitiſh hair; he formerly lived with the Widow Potts in Paxton townſhip: Had on when he went away, an old whitiſh coat and jacket, check ſhirt, old leather breeches, old ſhoes and an old fur hat. He was bought from one James Hamlenton, with whom he came from Ireland in the Mercury, Capt. Mackey. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Tueſday the 18th of October laſt, a certain WILLIAM DELANY, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black hair tied behind, is fond of ſtrong liquor, and when drunk (which will be as often as he can get rum) is fond of ſpeaking much in his own praiſe, particularly his great abilities in ſchool-keeping, which he has done for ſome time in Precipany, near Elizabeth Town, Morris County, New-Jerſey, and near Little Goſham, in Orange County, New-York government, and near Duck Creek, Kent County on Delaware: He had on when he went away, a half worn caſtor hat, a light coloured fuſtian coat and waiſtcoat, black ſtocking pattern breeches, thread ſtockings, and new ſhoes with yellow carved buckles. He ſtole a ſorrel Stallion, very low in fleſh, nine years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and hand gallops when rode, and wheeſes much; alſo a new ſaddle and ſtriped ſaddle cloth. Said Delany ſerved two years with Iſaac Decou, Eſq; Attorney at Law, in Trenton, New-Jerſey, but was obliged to fly from that province for counterfeiting Charles Ogden's hand. Whoever takes up ſaid Delany and the horſe, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above Reward, or for the horſe alone FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home to Middletown, Newcaſtle County, on Delaware.

THOMAS SCULLEY.

N. B. It is probable he may change his name and forge a paſs, as he writes a good hand.

LAWRENCE BIRNIE,

WATCH *and* CLOCK MAKER, *from the city of Dublin,*

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends, and the Public in general, that he ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to his father William Bernie, late of Temple-Patrick, and afterwards experienced a conſiderable ſhare of knowledge with ſome of the moſt eminent Watchmakers in England and Ireland; and as he has opened a ſhop at his lodgings in the houſe of Mrs. Faries, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second ſtreet, where he intends carrying on ſaid buſineſs in all its various branches, particularly making and repairing all ſorts of repeating, horizontal and plain gold and ſilver Watches, he therefore flatters himſelf (from his care and cloſe application to buſineſs) to meet with the encouragement of the Public; and at all times he will be particular in laying his accounts out to merit their eſteem and a continuance of their favour.

JAMES CLARK, DYER,

From London, informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he now carries on buſineſs in Kenſington, near this city; where cloths of all kinds are dyed ſcarlet, purple, green, blue, black, &c. calimancoes, damaſks, camblets, durants, poplins, ſerges, ſhaloons, flannels, &c. dyed crimſon, roſe, pink, good madder red, yellow, orange, and all manner of cloth colours, ſuch as wine, brown, cinnamon, ſilver grey, drabs, &c. and all properly dreſſed. Linen, cotton cloths and yarns dyed moroon, holding cherry, London and Turkey reds, high-brown, ſea-green, &c. ſilks, velvets and ſtocking patterns cleaned and dyed; the velvet-pile raiſed, ſilk ſtockings ſtoved, and the whole elegantly dreſſed. Bed and window curtains dyed, wool dyed and ſcribbled for mens cloaths, and Engliſh blankets as well dreſſed as in the city of London. Cloths damaged at ſea, or otherwiſe, and goods that have loſt the preſs, both reſtored to their former luſtre, and fitted for market. Alſo ſcarlet cloaks and calimancoe petticoats that are ſpotted or faded in the colour are again died, refreſhed, and made to look as well as new. Goods and work will be taken in by Mr. William Turnbull, merchant, in Second-ſtreet, Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, and Mr. Peter M'Kinley, taylor, both near the Drawbridge; likewiſe by Mr. Thomas Thompſon, merchant, on Society-hill, Southwark, at the Crooked-billet, at the New-ferry, and at Mr. Charles M'Lane's, taylor, within a few doors of the City Vendue, where ſuch as would be perſonally waited on, are requeſted to leave their commands.

N. B. Said James Clark, the undertaker, will be in town every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday, to receive and deliver work, and aſſures the public, that all commiſſions, from either city or country, ſhall be ſatisfactorily executed, on reaſonable terms, with fidelity and diſpatch.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A SMALL CHAMBER ORGAN, with four ſtops, and mahogany caſe. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

A FATHER's LEGACY TO HIS DAUGHTERS.

By the late Dr. GREGORY, of Edinburgh.

[*From which the following is an extract.*]

"ONE of the chief beauties in a female character is that modeſt reſerve, that retiring delicacy which avoids the public eye, and is diſconcerted even at the gaze of admiration. I do not wiſh you to be inſenſible to applauſe. If you were, you muſt become, if not worſe, at leaſt leſs amiable women. But you may be dazzled by that admiration, which yet rejoices your hearts.

"When a girl ceaſes to bluſh, ſhe has loſt the moſt powerful charm of beauty. That extreme ſenſibility which it indicates, may be a weakneſs and incumbrance in our ſex, as I have too often felt; but in yours it is peculiarly engaging. Pedants, who think themſelves Philoſophers, aſk why a woman ſhould bluſh when ſhe is conſcious of no crime. It is a ſufficient anſwer, that nature has made you to bluſh when you are guilty of no fault, and has forced us to love you becauſe you do ſo. Bluſhing is ſo far from being neceſſarily an attendant on guilt, that it is the uſual companion of innocence."

This modeſty, which I think ſo eſſential in your ſex, will naturally diſpoſe you to be rather ſilent in company, eſpecially in a large one. People of ſenſe and diſcernment will never miſtake ſuch ſilence for dullneſs. One may take a ſhare in converſation without uttering a ſyllable. The expreſſion in the countenance ſhews it, and this never eſcapes an obſerving eye.

I ſhould be glad that you had an eaſy dignity in your behaviour at public places, but not that confident eaſe, that unabaſhed countenance which ſeems to ſet the company at defiance. If, while a gentleman is ſpeaking to you, one of ſuperior rank addreſſes you, do not let your eager attention and viſible preference betray the flutter of your heart. Let your pride on this occaſion preſerve you from that meanneſs into which your vanity would ſink you.—Conſider that you expoſe yourſelves to the ridicule of the company, and affront one gentleman only to ſwell the triumph of another, who perhaps thinks he does you honour in ſpeaking to you.

Converſe with men even of the firſt rank with that dignified modeſty, which may prevent the approach of the moſt diſtant familiarity, and conſequently prevent them from feeling themſelves your ſuperiors.

Wit is the moſt dangerous talent you can poſſeſs. It muſt be guarded with great diſcretion and good nature, otherwiſe it will create you many enemies. Wit is perfectly conſiſtent with ſoftneſs and delicacy, yet they are ſeldom found united. Wit is ſo flattering to vanity, that they who poſſeſs it, become intoxicated, and loſe all ſelf-command.

Humour is a different quality. It will make your company much ſolicited; but be cautious how you indulge it.—It is often a great enemy to delicacy, and a ſtill greater one to dignity of character. It may ſometimes gain you applauſe, but will never procure you reſpect.

Be even cautious in diſplaying your good ſenſe. It will be thought you aſſume a ſuperiority over the reſt of the company.—But if you happen to have any learning, keep it a profound ſecret, eſpecially from the men, who generally look with a jealous and malignant eye on a woman of great parts, and a cultivated underſtanding.

A man of real genius and candour is far ſuperior to this meanneſs. But ſuch a one will ſeldom fall in your way; and if by accident he ſhould, do not be anxious to ſhew the full extent of your knowledge. If he has any opportunities of ſeeing you, he will ſoon diſcover it himſelf; and if you have any advantages of perſon or manner, and keep your own ſecret, he will probably give you credit for a great deal more than you poſſeſs.—The great art of pleaſing in converſation conſiſts in making the company pleaſed with themſelves. You will more readily hear than talk yourſelves into their good graces.

Beware of detraction, eſpecially where your own ſex are concerned. You are generally accuſed of being particularly addicted to this vice.—I think unjuſtly.—Men are full as guilty of it when their intereſts interfere.—As your intereſts more frequently claſh, and as your feelings are quicker than ours, your temptations to it are more frequent. For this reaſon, be particularly tender of the reputations of your own ſex, eſpecially when they happen to rival you in our regards. We look on this as the ſtrong proof of dignity and true greatneſs of mind.

Shew a compaſſionate ſympathy to unfortunate women, eſpecially to thoſe who are rendered ſo by the villainy of men. Indulge a ſecret pleaſure, I may ſay pride, in being the friends and refuge of the unhappy, but without the vanity of ſhewing it.

Conſider every ſpecies of indelicacy in converſation as ſhameful in itſelf, and as highly diſguſting to us. All double entendre is of this ſort.—The diſſoluteneſs of men's education allows them to be diverted with a kind of wit, which yet they have delicacy enough to be ſhocked at, when it comes from your mouths, or even when you hear it without pain and contempt.—Virgin purity is of that delicate nature that it cannot hear certain things without contamination. It is always in your power to avoid theſe. No man, but a brute or a fool, will inſult a woman with converſation which he ſees gives her pain; or will he dare to do it, if ſhe reſent the injury with a becoming ſpirit.—There is a dignity in conſcious virtue which is able to awe the moſt ſhameleſs and abandoned of men.

You will be reproached perhaps with prudery. By prudery is uſually meant an affectation of delicacy. Now I do not wiſh you to affect delicacy; I wiſh you to poſſeſs it. At any rate, it is better to run the riſk of being thought ridiculous than diſguſting.

The men will complain of your reſerve. They will aſſure you that a franker behaviour would make you more amiable. But truſt me, they are not ſincere when they tell you ſo.—I acknowledge, that on ſome occaſions it might render you more agreeable as companions, but it would make you leſs amiable as women: an important diſtinction which many of your ſex are not aware of.—After all, I wiſh you to have great eaſe and openneſs in your converſation. I only point out ſome conſiderations which ought to regulate your behaviour in that reſpect.

Have a ſacred regard to truth. Lying is a mean and deſpicable vice.—I have known ſome women of excellent parts, who are ſo much addicted to it, that they could not be truſted in the relation of any ſtory, eſpecially if it contained any thing of the marvellous, or if they themſelves were the heroines of the tale. This weakneſs did not proceed from a bad heart, but was merely the effect of vanity, or an unbridled imagination.—I do not mean to cenſure that lively embelliſhment of a humorous ſtory, which is only intended to promote innocent mirth.

There is a certain gentleneſs of ſpirit and manners extremely engaging in your ſex; not that indiſcriminate attention, that unmeaning ſimper, which ſmiles on all alike. This ariſes either from an affectation of ſoftneſs, or from perfect ſimplicity.

There is a ſpecies of refinement in luxury, juſt beginning to prevail among the gentlemen of this country, to which our ladies are yet as great ſtrangers as any women on earth; I hope, for the honour of the ſex, they may ever continue ſo: I mean, the luxury of eating. It is a deſpicable ſelfiſh vice, in men, but in your ſex it is beyond expreſſion indelicate and diſguſting.

Every one who remembers a few years back, is ſenſible of a very ſtriking change in the attention and reſpect formerly paid by the gentlemen to the ladies. Their drawing rooms are deſerted; and after dinner and ſupper, the gentlemen are impatient till they retire. How they came to loſe this reſpect, which nature and politeneſs ſo well entitle them to, I ſhall not here particularly enquire. The revolutions of manners in any country depend on cauſes very various and complicated. I ſhall only obſerve, that the behaviour of the ladies in the laſt age was very reſerved and ſtately. It would now be reckoned ridiculouſly ſtiff and formal. Whatever it was, it had certainly the effect of making them more reſpected.

A fine woman, like other fine things in nature, has her proper point of view, from which ſhe may be ſeen to moſt advantage. To fix this point requires great judgment, and an intimate knowledge of the human heart. By the preſent mode of female manners, the ladies ſeem to expect that they ſhall regain their aſcendency over us, by the fulleſt diſplay of their perſonal charms, by being always in our eye at public places, by converſing with us with the ſame unreſerved freedom as we do with one another; in ſhort, by reſembling us as nearly as they poſſibly can.—But a little time and experience will ſhow the folly of this expectation and conduct.

The power of a fine woman over the hearts of men of the fineſt parts, is even beyond what ſhe conceives. They are ſenſible of the pleaſing illuſion, but they cannot, nor do they wiſh to diſſolve it. But if ſhe is determined to diſpel the charm, it certainly is in her power: ſhe may ſoon reduce the angel to a very ordinary girl.

There is a native dignity in ingenuous modeſty to be expected in your ſex, which is your natural protection from the familiarities of the men, and which you ſhould feel previous to the reflection that it is your intereſt to keep yourſelves ſacred from all perſonal freedoms. The many nameleſs charms and endearments of beauty ſhould be reſerved to bleſs the arms of the happy man to whom you give your heart, but who, if he has the leaſt delicacy, will deſpiſe them, if he knows that they have been proſtituted to fifty men before him.—The ſentiment, that a woman may allow all innocent freedoms, provided her virtue is ſecure, is both groſsly indelicate and dangerous, and has proved fatal to many of your ſex.

Let me now recommend to your attention that elegance, which is not ſo much a quality itſelf, as the high poliſh of every other. It is what diffuſes an ineffable grace over every look, every motion, every ſentence you utter. It gives that charm to beauty without which it generally fails to pleaſe. It is partly a perſonal quality, in which reſpect it is the gift of nature; but I ſpeak of it principally as a quality of the mind. In a word, it is the perfection of taſte in life and manners;—every virtue and every excellency, in their moſt graceful and amiable forms.

You may perhaps think that I want to throw every ſpark of nature out of your compoſition, and to make you entirely artificial. Far from it: I wiſh you to poſſeſs the moſt perfect ſimplicity of heart and manners. I think you may poſſeſs dignity without pride, affability without meanneſs, and ſimple elegance without affectation. Milton had my idea, when he ſays of Eve,

Grace was in all her ſteps, Heaven in her eye,
In every geſture dignity and love.

WILLIAM DREWET SMITH,

Has juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from England,

A QUANTITY of Baron VAN HAAKE's Royal Letters Patent Compoſition for manuring land.

This valuable Compoſition has been tried with the greateſt ſucceſs in England, not only for arable, meadow, and paſture land, but is alſo excellent for hop, turnip, tobacco grounds, and vineyards; likewiſe particularly adapted to kitchen gardens and nurſeries.

The above will be ſold in quantities not leſs than eight pounds to 200 wt. and upwards, with proper printed directions, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Lately imported from London, a freſh quantity of Dr. Hill's AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the virtue and goodneſs are now ſo well known in America.

IT is as infallible, innocent, ſure and effectual a medicine as was ever known in the world, for all coughs, colds, ſwimming in the head, and a very admirable remedy for children in the whooping cough, and in moſt all their diſorders; by the proper uſe of this balſam, for a reaſonable time, many have received great benefit and relief, and ſome are effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſm, cholic, conſumption, &c. &c. Dr. Hill's own direction is wrapped about each bottle, and to prevent counterfeiting this medicine, it is only to be ſold in Philadelphia by *William Sitgreaves*, merchant, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near the Court houſe; at Germantown by *Chriſtopher Sower*, printer; at Lancaſter by *Ludwig Lauman*, merchant; in New-York by *Michael Hoffman*, ſhop-keeper; and by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Kingſeſs.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

N. B. At the ſame places are ſold, Doctor HILL's new improved Stomachic Tincture, excellent for all weak ſtomachs; it gives a very good healthy appetite and ſound digeſtion, and prevents many diſeaſes.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Indentures of an Engliſh ſervant Man, who has about three years and a half to ſerve; he underſtands waiting upon table, taking care of horſes, and rides well. If no private perſon ſhould want him, he would do for an oſtler, poſtillion, or a waiter at an Inn. Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore-Town, October 22d, 1774.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of HARRIS and DONNALDSON diſſolves on the firſt day of January next, by mutual conſent, and WILLIAM HARRIS is determined to quit the DRY GOODS buſineſs; they will ſell their ſtock in trade on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh only. Their goods on hand conſiſt of a large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India manufactures, a great part of which are yet in packages, being juſt arrived from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow. They have onhand a conſiderable quantity of thoſe articles which have lately aroſe to an unreaſonable dearth, a ſmall part of ſuch, to prevent monopolizing, they will ſell to their friends and cuſtomers who deal with them for other goods at the moſt reaſonable prices.

N. B. They earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to them to make ſpeedy payment, to enable them to diſcharge accounts with their creditors, and remit to their friends with that punctuality which they have always endeavoured to obſerve.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber living in Mill-Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle county, on the 20th of this inſt. Oct. at night; a dark bay mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, about 15 years old, has no particular mark but ſaddle mark. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by me JOHN WATT.

N. B. The mare is ſmall boned and ſtraight limbed, but well made in the body, and ſhe is ſuppoſed to be with foal.

Best possible image.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 170 acres, together with a large dwelling-house with two chimnies and a good cellar, a shoemakers shop, stables, barn, and other out-houses, a good tan-yard and tan-house, with plenty of water in the driest season for said yard. There are on the premises five acres of meadow and six acres of pasture, all under fence, and more meadow may be made; a good young orchard in full bearing, a peach orchard, and several other sorts of fruit trees; also about fifty or sixty acres of cleared land, and that chiefly fresh. Said land lies on the head draft of Swan Creek, three miles from the Lower Cross Roads, five miles from Harford, and seven miles from the Lower Ferry on Susquehannah. Any person inclining to treat for the same, is desired to apply to Mr. JAMISON, at the sign of the Bear, or to the owner, living on the place,

ANDREW WILSON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JANE TENNANT, of Springfield, in the county of Chester, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, or for goods bought at vendue, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs: Also those persons that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted by

JAMES CROZER,
BENJAMIN BRANNAN, } Executors.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a mulatto boy, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, with straight black hair which he dresses; he is tall and slim, has a little blemish in one of his eyes, has been lately cured of a sore on one of his great toes, and one on his shin bone a little above the instep; he is a barber by trade, dresses hair very well, is fond of strong liquor, and was some time in Bristol waiting on the subscriber: He took with him a red coat turned up with white cape and cuffs, a black, a white and a blue ditto, a red, a black, and a white waistcoat, and white Russia breeches. Whoever will apprehend him, and bring him to Messrs. FULLER and FISHER in Philadelphia, or secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS if within fifty miles, and if further off the above Reward, and all charges, paid by

THOMAS BURTON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 4th of September last, from the subscribers living near the Blue Rocks, in Baltimore county, two English convict servant men; one named JAMES WILKS, about 28 years of age, a well looking man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has short black hair, and little of the palsy which is discernable when he stands; had on when he went away, a coarse white shirt, short blue jacket made sailors fashion, tow trowsers, and a felt hat bound with tape. The other named RICHARD DAROUGH, but may change his name to BOYES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short curled black hair, and talks fast; had on a white flannel jacket made sailors fashion, a short pair of tow trowsers, a hat bound with tape, and a pair of pumps with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PATRICK ROCK.
JAMES M'BOYES.

N.B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

October 12, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bristol township, Bucks county, an apprentice lad named PHILIP MILLEKEN, this country born, about eighteen years of age, near five feet nine inches high, of a slender make, has black curled hair, and black eye-brows; had on when he went away, a light coloured outside jacket somewhat worn, a brown under ditto without sleeves, the back parts blue, oznabrug shirt, striped trowsers, half-worn shoes with pinchbeck buckles, and a straw hat with green worsted lining; he is very talkative and abusive. It is supposed he is gone to Philadelphia, having a sister living in the Northern Liberties, or towards Susquehanna where he has relations, and may work at the masons trade, which he understands. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and brings him home to his master, or secures him in the Work-house of Philadelphia, shall have the above Reward, paid by

JAMES BARBER.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour, conceal or take off said apprentice, at their peril.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WHEREAS the subscriber lent to a certain person a silver WATCH, marked R. Smart, London, No. 7732; and as the said person has forgot, or probably never intends to return it, This is therefore to desire any person who may meet with the said Watch to deliver it to the Printer hereof, or to Messrs. ROBERT and WILLIAM BARCLAY, Merchants, in Baltimore town, and the above Reward shall be paid by

THOMAS COCHRAN.

Philadelphia, October 22, 1774.

WHEREAS the wife of the subscriber, Boatman from Whitehall and Bordentown, has behaved in such a manner that I find it necessary to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN TAYLOR.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER, opposite the Coffee-house in Front-street, Philadelphia,

HAS imported a large assortment of Looking Glasses; a variety of elegant Japanned Ware; and a general assortment of the newest fashioned paper hangings, &c. &c. which will be disposed of at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN BALDWIN,

Has for sale, at the corner of Front and Vine-streets, RUM, molasses, loaf and muscovado sugar, tea, white and green coffee of the first quality, pork, indigo, Bristol, Liverpool, Lisbon and Cadiz salt, &c.

All persons indebted to the late partnership of BALDWIN and GILBERT, by bond, bill or book debt, are once more requested to pay the same, to prevent trouble; and all those that have any demands against the said partnership, to bring in their accounts and they shall be paid by JOHN BALDWIN. Also those that are indebted to the estate of THOMAS GILBERT, deceased, are requested to pay the same, and those that have any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, and they shall be paid.

JOHN BALDWIN, Executor.
MARY GILBERT, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent sorrel HORSE, five years old, near sixteen hands high, three-quarters blooded, and very gay; he has been used to run in a sulky, and is a charming chair horse; a woman may drive him any where, and the owner believes he is without fault. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS LOST,

Some time in May last, between Baltimore-town and the Ferry branch,

A SILVER WATCH, capp'd and jewell'd, maker's name John Dyer, London, No. 507. Whoever has found the same shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, by applying to THOMAS MORGAN, Watch-maker, in Baltimore-town.

Philadelphia, 10th month 18th, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,

RAN AWAY last night, an indented Irish servant lad, named EDWARD DUMPHY, about nineteen years of age, a slim fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, of a fair complexion, has long light coloured hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a half worn fashionable beaver hat, a dark coloured fustian coatee, a jacket the foreparts light blue serge, and the back parts of cloth coloured coating, with white mettal buttons on it, leather breeches, strong knit thread stockings, and new shoes, with square plated buckles in them. He is a good looking smart well-behaved fellow, but is fond of drinking strong liquor, and when intoxicated is of a down look, very illnatured and quarrelsome. He is capable of taking care of horses, and rides postilion well; can write a good hand, and perhaps may forge a pass if he should travel through the country, with which he is well acquainted, having frequently been in different parts of this province and New-Jersey; but it is supposed he may be lurking about this city, as he took with him no other cloaths than those he had on, as described above. Whoever secures the said servant, so that he may be had again, or brings him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges.

PHEBE MORTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested not to carry him off, and those people of his acquaintance about this city are desired not to harbour him, as they must answer the consequences.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th of this instant, (October) a negro man named STANHOPE; he was seen passing through Frankford, and is thought to be in Philadelphia; had on and with him when he went away, an old blue surtout coat, a new red duffil double-breasted jacket pinned, without buttons or strings, tow shirt and trowsers, one felt and one half worn castor hat, and a pair of good shoes with mettal buckles. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT IRWIN in Philadelphia, or the subscriber at Trenton, New-Jersey.

PATRICK COLVIN.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the eleventh inst. (October) from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the falls of Gun-Powder, an English convict servant man, named WILLIAM TRAVERS, has been about three months in the country, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, five feet five or six inches high, middling full and red faced, a well set fellow, has short light hair, grey eyes, has a large scar on the back of one of his hands, occasioned by a burn;—Had on and took with him, a hat bound with black binding, three oznabrug shirts, cross-barred swanskin jacket with sleeves, blue ditto much patched, four pair of oznabrug trowsers, a pair of leather breeches, a striped silk handkerchief, a pair of old shoes nailed and a pair of plated buckles. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if twenty miles from home FORTY SHILLINGS, if forty miles, FOUR POUNDS; if eighty miles the above reward; including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

NICHOLAS MERRYMAN, jun.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry off said servant, at their peril.

WAS FOUND,

A few days ago, on the Passyunk road,

A SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it again, by applying to the Printer and proving his property.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Pennsbury township, Chester county; an Irish servant lad, named JOHN MAHAFFEY, nineteen years of age, about five feet seven inches high, long visage, short straight dark brown hair. Had on when he went away, a check shirt, the collar tied with tape or a string; new coat, jacket and breeches of a London brown cloth without lining, with a turn-down collar to his coat, new felt hat with a narrow brim, new shoes with buckles. He arrived at Newcastle the 20th instant, in the ship Prosperity, Captain M'Cullough. Whoever apprehends and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by JAMES BENNET.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 23d inst. October, from the subscriber, living in Market-street, three doors above Strawberry alley, an Irish servant man named GARRET FITZGIBBONS, about 5 feet 8 inches high, near 30 years of age, pale complexion; thin visaged, weak eyes, wears his own light brown coloured hair tied; had on when he went away a half worn brown coat turned, a coarse light fustian jacket, buck-skin breeches, thread stockings, half worn shoes, white mettal buttons, and a half worn castor hat. He has learned the saddle-tree making business; and as he writes a pretty good hand, may probably forge a pass. He likewise pretends to bleeding, and for that purpose, perhaps, he may have a case of lancets about him. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN CARE.

N. B. He is gone off in company with one CHARLES BRANNAN.

Cæcil County, October 9, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a Run-away, on the 21st of September last, an Irishman who calls himself JAMES SWAINE, and says he belongs to Mr. EWING, mate of the ship Minerva; he has on a bearskin jacket with sleeves, one ditto without sleeves, bearskin breeches, new shoes, and half-worn felt hat. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HAMILTON, *Sheriff.*

OFFICE

For the sale of Real Estates, at the corner of Black Horse Alley, in Front-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and Lot of Ground on the west side of Front-street, next but one to Walnut-street; the lot is 27 feet in front and 123 feet in depth.

One other House and Lot on the west side of Front-street, a little below Walnut-street; the lot is 18 feet 6 inches in breadth, and so continues to the depth of 120 feet, then widens to the breadth of 28 feet 6 inches, and so continues the further depth of 26 feet, and then narroweth to the breadth of 12 feet 6 inches, and continues that breadth to the depth of 54 feet; has the privilege of two alleys, one leading into Front-street, the other into Walnut-street: The house is three story, well built and in good repair, has a nursery and large kitchen behind it, with good lodging rooms over the whole.

A House, Lot, Wharf and Stores on the east side of Penn-street, a little below Pine-street; the lot is 25 feet 6 inches in breadth, including the half of an 8 feet alley, and extends in length into the river Delaware: The whole is now in good repair, and brings in a rent of 143l. per annum.

A two story brick House and Lot, also three frame Houses and Lots on the north side of Walnut-street, all situate between Second-street corner and Walnut-street bridge.

The following very valuable Plantations and Tracts of Land in Pennsylvania, viz.

A Plantation and Tract of 272 acres of Land on Buskill Creek, about three miles from Bethlehem.

A Tract of 138 acres of Land on Monacasey Creek, about six miles above Bethlehem, remarkably well timbered.

One Tract of patented Land on Jacob's Creek, near where it falls into Youghiagany River, containing about 300 acres, exceeding rich land.

Four Tracts of warranted Land in the forks of Kishkomanety River, about twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh; one 391 acres, another 385 acres, another 275 acres, and the other 358 acres.

To be Sold, or Granted on Ground-rent forever,

A good brick House and Lot of Ground in the district of Southwark, is pleasantly situated about three-quarters of a mile from the city, and near the New Maket.

To be Let on Ground-rent forever.

Sundry Lots on the north side of Branch-street.

Sundry Lots on the east side of Fourth-street.

Sundry Lots on each side of Third-street, between Race-street and Vine-street.

Sundry Lots on each side of Vine-street, between Elm-street and Wood-street.

Sundry Lots on the north side of Pine-street, between Fourth-street and Fifth-street.

One Lot on the north side of Story-street.

One Lot on the south side of Story-street.

A number of Lots on the east side of Third-street, between Walnut-street and Spence-street.

Two Lots of Ground on the south side of Lombard-street.

A number of Lots in the district of Southwark, and several Lots in the town of Richmond in Kensington. Plans of all which are to be seen at the above office. *JAMES HUMPHREYS,*
THOMAS PROCTOR.

Sundry sums of money to be let out at interest, on good security, in the city or county of Philadelphia; enquire at the said Office, where all business in the Notary and Conveyancing way is carried on as usual, by *JAMES HUMPHREYS.*

N. B. The sum of 1000l. to be let out at interest for the life of a Widow, which will be put out either in one sum, or two sums of 500l. each.

Best possible image.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* *November* 1774 29.

By the Boſton Packet, Capt. SHEPHARD, *arrived at* Salem, *from* London, *we have the following freſh advices, viz.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *October* 1, 1774.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

For diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to diſſolve the preſent Parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the fifteenth day of November next: We do, for that end, publiſh this our Royal Proclamation; and hereby diſſolve the ſaid Parliament accordingly. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs, of the Houſe of Commons, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance, on Tueſday the ſaid fifteenth day of November next. And we being deſirous and reſolved, as ſoon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving ſubjects, our Royal will and pleaſure to call a new Parliament, And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given order to our Chancellor of Great-Britain, to iſſue our writs, in due form, for calling a new Parliament; which writs are to bear teſte on Saturday the firſt day of October next, and to be returnable on Tueſday the Twenty-ninth day of November following.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the thirtieth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

LONDON, *September* 27.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, Aldermen Wilkes and Sawbridge, and a number of the freeholders of Middleſex, met at the Mile End Aſſembly room, in order to nominate proper perſons to repreſent the ſaid county in the enſuing Parliament. The firſt buſineſs was to determine on the different articles that the candidates to be put in nomination ſhould ſubſcribe, which were to the following purport: That, if choſen, they ſhould endeavour to obtain a bill for the ſhortening the duration of Parliament, a bill for the excluſion of Placemen and Penſioners, a bill for the more equal repreſentation of the people; and a bill to repeal the four late acts reſpecting the Americans.

The Sheriffs aſked the Freeholders if they were willing their candidates ſhould be bound to the aforeſaid articles; when about ſix perſons held up their hands againſt the queſtion. This being decided in the affirmative, John Wilkes, Eſq; was nominated as a candidate, and all hands held up for him, except five or ſix. The Sheriffs next put up Serjeant Glynn, who had every hand held up in his favour. Upon Mr. Sawbridge's motion the two candidates were jointly put up, which was received with the greateſt applauſe. Laſtly the Sheriffs enquired if any other gentleman was mentioned, but no perſon ſeconded the motion.

The nomination being thus concluded, Mr. Wilkes aſſured the Freeholders he was ready to bind himſelf by the terms they propoſed, as he agreed to every one of them. He thanked the Freeholders for that farther mark of their approbation, and begged leave to aſſure them every part of his conduct ſhould be uniformly ſuch as he hoped would continue that confidence, as he was determined through life to purſue the ſame great end. This ſpeech was received with applauſe.

It is now generally known that Lord Mansfield's viſit to the French court is entirely a political one. Some particular matters were entruſted to him, which could not be committed to the care of any other perſon.

Sept. 29. No more troops will be ſent from Ireland to America, but from Great-Britain. This regulation has been occaſioned by the great deſertions of the Iriſh regiments under General Gage.

This being Michaelmas-day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, and other city officers met at Guildhall, where the two Sheriffs mounted the Huſtings and proceeded to the election of a Lord Mayor. The ſeveral Aldermen below having been ſeparately put up, the Lord Mayor was then nominated, when the ſhow of hands appeared in favor of his Lordſhip and Mr. Alderman Wilkes; but a poll was demanded in behalf of Sir James Eſdaile, and Mr. Alderman Kennet, which begun immediately,

Oct. 1. At the cloſe of the poll for Lord Mayor this day, the number was as follows:

Lord Mayor,	—	605
Alderman Wilkes,	—	602
Sir J. Eſdaile,	—	588
Alderman Kennet,	—	566

We hear adminiſtration intends to be before-hand with the patriots, by bringing in a bill next ſeſſion of Parliament to make a final ſettlement of American affairs, if the Colonies furniſh them with any pretence to ſave their honor.

It is aſſured that government is much deceived in the conduct of the Americans; their cool, deliberate and prudent meaſures, having confounded their foes, and gained them many friends.

Account of the tranſactions yeſterday at the meeting at Mile-End, of the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

"At twelve o'clock about forty freeholders were aſſembled, who had paid each one ſhilling for admittance. They now began to come in faſter, and ſeveral gentlemen refuſed to pay the admittance money. At this inſtant the two ſheriffs arrived, and a conteſt aroſe about paying the previous ſhilling, which at length ſubſided on the ſheriffs agreeing to pay ten guineas for the uſe of the room, and thoſe gentlemen who had paid received their money again, and the doors were thrown open. About one o'clock the ſheriffs took the chair, and Mr. Sheriff Sayre having apologized for the obſtruction that had happened, which aroſe from a miſunderſtanding between the under ſheriff and the maſter of the houſe: The buſineſs began.

Mr. Sayre, in a very handſome ſpeech, reminded the freeholders of the important occaſion of their being aſſembled; he expatiated on the rights and privileges of Engliſhmen, and hoped they would, while they were yet at liberty to aſſemble, nominate ſuch men for their repreſentatives in Parliament as would be zealous to tranſmit their rights to the lateſt poſterity.

Mr. Sheriff Lee then deſired leave to read a letter, which intimated the wiſh of ſeveral gentlemen, to know whether perſons poſſeſſed of freeholds in London, had a right to vote as freeholders of Middleſex, and requeſting that the queſtion might be agitated at the Mile-End meeting; but no perſon in company avowing the letter, the matter ſubſided,

A freeholder now moved, that the gentlemen to be returned as proper perſons to repreſent the county in Parliament, ſhould ſign a declaration to the following effect: That they would endeavour to obtain acts for ſhortening the duration of Parliament; for limitting the number of placemen and penſioners, &c. and to procure the repeal of the Quebec act, the Boſton port bill, the bill for the adminiſtration of juſtice in the province of the Maſſachuſetts, and the bill to ſubject perſons offending in America to be brought to England for trial. Mr. Sawbridge propoſed, in addition hereto, that the candidates ſhould alſo ſign a general declaration of their principles, as being founded on thoſe of the revolution. After ſome debate, the laſt article was put ſeparately, and when it had appeared that it was the general ſenſe of the freeholders that this article ſhould make part of the declaration to be ſigned by the candidates, a gentleman objected to the proceedings as irregular, inſiſting that the other part of the proceedings ſhould have been firſt propoſed. This occaſioned ſome heſitation, till Mr. Sawbridge ſet the company right, by informing them, that it was a rule in the Houſe of Commons, when any queſtion was propoſed, and an amendment afterwards offered, to ſubmit the amendment firſt, and then the whole queſtion as amended.

The whole conditions were therefore now ſubmitted to the opinion of the freeholders, which, with only ſeven diſſenting hands, were, that the candidates ſhould ſign a declaration to the purport above mentioned.—Mr. Wilkes declared his perfect readineſs to ſign the paper, and ſaid, that Mr. Glynn had ſeen all of it but the propoſed amendment, which he was likewiſe ready to ſign. There ſeemed to be no doubt of Mr. Glynn's equal readineſs to ſign the declaration reſpecting the revolution principles; and it was propoſed, firſt the name of each candidate ſeparately, and then both together, "That John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſqrs. be proper perſons to repreſent this county in Parliament, on condition of their ſigning the abovementioned obligation; to which all hands, except about five, readily aſſented, with the loudeſt plaudits. Mr. Wilkes informed the freeholders that Mr. Glynn would have paid his reſpects to them, but he was indiſpoſed with the gout.

There was a conſiderable ſhare of diverſion during the buſineſs of the day. One gentleman was violent againſt the candidates ſigning any paper that might influence them to procure a repeal of the Boſton port-bill; inſiſting that the Americans, who receive the protection of this country, ſhould pay a part of the public expences, though ſome people ſaid he, "has no right to tax the Americans:"—"Nor have they," was iſſued from twenty mouths. This laſt gentleman was very angry, becauſe ſome goods he had ſent to Boſton were returned on his hands.

Mr. Maſcall was very warm. He conjured his countrymen, by all that was dear and ſacred, to preſerve their rights and liberties. Speaking of the Quebec bill, he recognized the old proſtitute, the whore of Babylon, and mentioning the Premier, called him "the butcher of a Miniſter." "Aye, (cried he) he is RELIGIONIS ET LIBERTATIS ANGLIÆ CARNIFEX, and thats his true character.

The Lord Mayor moved for the thanks of the freeholders to the Sheriffs for their candid conduct, which were put by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, and voted unanimouſly; and thus ended the tranſactions of the day; —a large number being preſent conſidering the unfavourableneſs of the weather.

It is now expected that a general change of the Miniſtry will take place before the meeting of Parliament.

The ſudden diſſolution of parliament has given riſe to a great variety of conjectures, among which are the following: That it is principally occaſioned by the preſent critical ſituation of affairs in North-America, which renders the advice of a new Parliament neceſſary. Others more confidently aſſert, that the many ſpirited reſolutions entered into by the ſeveral candidates for ſeats in the new Parliament, haſtened the diſſolution of the old, as the Miniſtry did not know to what lengths ſuch proceedings might be carried, and what trouble ſuch ſpirited exertions in favour of the patriotic party might cauſe them.—Some ſay the accounts lately received from the courts of Sweden, Vienna, France and Spain, have been of ſo perplexing a nature, that a new Parliament was become abſolutely neceſſary, to adviſe and aſſiſt his Majeſty in the preſent alarming ſtate of affairs.

It is ſaid ſome advices of the moſt important nature were received on Tueſday from America.

A letter from Philadelphia, of Auguſt 4th, gives the following account, viz. "In the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, about eight weeks ago, the militia was muſtered, which conſiſted of 119,600 effective men, belonging to that colony only, all trained and diſciplined as well as the beſt troops in Great-Britain. They were exerciſed a few days ago at the place where the regulars were encamped; the commanding officer of whom ordered them to diſperſe, or that he would bring his troops againſt them. This occaſioned ſome words, and the Col. of the militia told the commanding officer of the King's troops, that if he would bring double the number of regulars into the field, he with his men would decide the fate of America with him; however, matters being amicably ſettled, the Colonel of the militia deſired the officer of the regulars to exerciſe his men, when the militia fired nine times in a minute by companies to the ſurprize of all preſent."

General Gage hath abſolute orders from the Court to prevent the meetings of the Congreſs, and to ſeize all ſuch people as attempt to aſſemble.

A report prevails that General Gage is killed, and that two regiments of his troops had revolted.

It was yeſterday reported, that advice had been received of there having been ſome commotions at Boſton, and that a great number of the army have deſerted, and that ſome miſchief had been done.

The idea of ſending another cargo of Tea to Boſton, with a military force, is moſt contemptibly ridiculous, and is likely to ſerve no other end than that of making the exporters more laughed at, if poſſible, than they are at preſent. Good Heavens! is it is reaſonable that we ſhould compel the people to drink Tea whether they will or not? If we have injudiciouſly overſtocked ourſelves with a commodity, can reaſon or juſtice warrant us in forcing a ſale? Does not common ſenſe rather ſay, we ſhould ſtay till they ſend for it; the exporters in this inſtance may, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, be termed hawkers and pedlars, who, if their accidental cuſtomers are not in immediate want of their wares, muſt be content to take them home again, and rather by a civil demeanor inſure their future favours, than by any inſolent impoſition loſe them, which is exactly ſimilar to a parent or governor ſtanding over a child who has no appetite, and with rod in hand inſiſting on its eating its bread and butter. You ſhall eat your bread and butter, or mark the conſequence, you ſhall be whipped. Away, away, with ſuch ridiculous ſilly politics.

It is not the people of Boſton only, who are reſolved not to pay the tax upon Tea, but the common cauſe of all the American Colonies; and it is not improbable, that the offenſive ſteps now going to be taken, may induce the Americans to apply to France and Spain, and open a commerce with them; the conſequences of which may produce a war with England.

A conſtant reader ſays, that all perſons who favour the dragooning the Boſtonians, indicate as little ſound policy as they do of humanity; what a ſavage diſpoſition muſt theſe betray, who can be gratified with nothing leſs than the unnatural butchery of their fellow ſubjects, by recommending the horrors of the ſword; ſuch would, no doubt, have been joyful ſpectators of the French and Iriſh maſſacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

In anſwer to all and every the inconſiſtent perſecuting political bigots who may propoſe hoſtile violence againſt the Americans, let ſuch be told that the Americans are convinced of their indubitable right of equal and univerſal freedom with the reſt of their fellow ſubjects, and that they are not REPRESENTED, but MISREPRESENTED.

BOSTON, *November* 21.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated Oct. 24, 1774.

"At the requeſt of the Gentlemen of a Committee from Montreal, I ſend the incloſed, with an aſſurance that it is a true tranſlation from the French original, and beg you would inſert it in your uſeful paper, that the ſentiments of a very (if not moſt) conſiderable number of our Canadian Brethren and Fellow Subjects in this province may appear in a juſt light to our Brethren in the province of the Maſſachuſetts.

Yours, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Engliſh Gentlemen of the Committee at Montreal, from the Canadian Farmers, &c.

WE, the Canadian Farmers and others, being greatly alarmed at the late act of Parliament, which re-eſtabliſhes the ancient laws of this country, the bad effects of which we too ſeverely felt during the French Government, and being entirely ſatisfied under the Engliſh laws as adminiſtered in this province, beg leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Committee for Montreal, That any legal ſteps they ſhall take for the repeal of the ſaid act, will be approved of by us, and we ſincerely hope and pray that they will uſe all means in their power for the ſame, by petitioning his Majeſty and repreſenting to the merchants of London the flouriſhing ſtate of the trade and agriculture of this province ſince the conqueſt thereof, which we attribute to that freedom which every one has enjoyed under the Engliſh laws: And we hereby declare that we never had any hand in a certain petition ſaid to be ſent to his Majeſty in the name and in behalf of all the Canadians for obtaining ſaid act, nor have we, nor any part of the country where we reſide, been in any wiſe conſulted thereupon; therefore we verily believe the ſaid petition was contrived and obtained in a clandeſtine and fraudulent manner, by a few deſigning men, in order to get themſelves into poſts of profit and honour.